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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday 9-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907				
29th June	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912		
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOULTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912		
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
31st "	*CALEDONIA	7518		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9303

*Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

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Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1907.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,142	Mignen	31st "
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	18th July 1907.
OCEANIEN	4,142	Mignen	15th Aug. "
CALEDONIEN	4,120	Martin	14th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
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APRIL 23RD, 1907.

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	300	590
	550	900	472	720	423	640
Liverpool						
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	1056	525	*770	450	*675
	60	"	60	"	40	—
Karachi						

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

Line.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Merton Hall		June 26			July 24
*‡	City of London		June 22	"	30 July	8 July 21
*‡	City of Karachi	5,547	July 4	July 11	July 20	Aug. 14
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 23	" 30	Aug. 8	Sep. 1
	Trafford Hall	5,331	Aug. 6	Aug. 12	" 21	" 14
*‡	City of Manchester	5,331	" 14	" 21	" 30	" 23
†	Merton Hall	4,337	" 22	" 29	Sep. 7	Oct. 1
*‡	City of York	7,705	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Nov. 1	Nov. 25
†	City of Madras	4,684	" 30	Nov. 10	"	"
*‡	City of London	9,000	Nov. 2	" 9	Nov. 18	Dec. 12

* Express Steamer.
† Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡ Carries also second Class passengers.

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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

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FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KASARA	1,200	Thur. 27th June	1 p.m. (direct).
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 28th June	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 24th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,300 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 13th July calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
*† TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	26th June.
*† F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE,

and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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AUSTRIA	7503	A. Bilafer	25th June,

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D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th July 1907.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	R. Cucchi	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Sept. "

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000		17th July 1907.
ISONIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. "
LEVANZO	5,000		17th Sept. "

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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The Campaign Watch, Hunting Case	65	0
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The Coventry Watch, Crystal Face	70	0
The Coventry Watch, Hunting Case	75	0
The Coventry Watch, Half-hunter	80	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	42	0
The Railway Watch, Crystal Face	90	0
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The Standard Watch, Hunting Case	105	0
The Standard Watch, Half-hunter	110	0
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Samarang.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Phillippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Acting Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tientsin	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's S. S. "Egypt," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITTELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned, within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY.

S. S. "CITY OF LONDON."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be Surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to Survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MacFADYEN will attend every morning to Survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay.
BOMBAY, 22ND JUNE, 1907.

BANK OF INDIA LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank of India Ld., will be CLOSED from MONDAY, July 1st, to SATURDAY, July 13th, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

VETERINARY EXAMINATIONS, &c., &c.

MR. R. G. BALDOCK desires to inform his old constituents and the general public that he has obtained the services of MR. G. H. WEATHBALL, M. R. C. V. S., who for twelve years has had charge of the Bombay Tramway Coy's Stables, and is now prepared to receive HORSES for TREATMENT and ADVICE. He also wishes them to note that he has made no change in regard to price of Health Certificates which he is prepared to issue at Five Rupees per head, on all Horses insured through his Agency, as before.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, held this day, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 45 per whole Share and Rs. 11-4 per one-quarter Share, (free of Income Tax), for the year ending 31st December, 1906, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 24th June, 1907, at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register this day, on production of Share Certificates.

By Orders of the Board of Directors,
J. K. PARULKAR,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 20TH MAY, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KABALBHAI DULABHDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the Employ of Mr. H. D. Pasamji, deceased; BAI MANECK, widow of KABALBHAI DULABHDAS, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir Lawrence H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 6th day of May in the year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
The 9th day of May, 1907.
Messrs. JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND, (One hour's journey from London.) This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

WORTH A TRIAL.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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LONDON CONCERT HALLS,

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CONCERTS, AT HOMES, DANCES.

TERMS MODERATE.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 104 of 1907 (Halimabai, widow, and others vs. Ismail Haji Ahmed, and others), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Ferguson Road, Parel,

A large quantity of loose timber and newly made doors and windows planks, rafters, joists, ribs, beams, a large lot of chunam, etc., etc., belonging to the estate of the deceased Haji Osman Dawood.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE GRAND AUTION SALE, the property of General Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B., D.S.O.

On WEDNESAY, the 26th, and THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 11-30 a.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Magdalla House, No. 66 Civil Lines, Poona, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved and English-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship made to order, one handsome mahogany semi-grand piano by Scheidmayer Stuttgart, large Poona Jail made and English carpets, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, large brass 13 lights chandelier, handsome hanging table and hall kerosine lamps, English chest-of-drawers, large sideboards and almyrahs, English marble top washing-tables with mirror, iron double and single bedsteads with spring and cotton mattresses, one handsome strong E. B. rubber-tyred mail phaeton by Burlington Carriage Factory, London, one rubber-tyred landaulette by Dykes with one set of spare iron tyred wheels, one set of brass mounted 4 in hand brown harness, sets of single and double and tandem harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The carriages will be sold on Wednesday the 26th instant, at 2 p. m., and the Garden will be sold on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, at Gilder Street, Byculla,

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th August, 1901, and the deeds of further charge, dated respectively the 7th August, 1903 and 20th November, 1905 and on account and risk of Mahomedali bin Ameer Saheb Kewal, the mortgagor, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 6th July, 1907, at 4 p.m., at the premises, the following property:—

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All THAT piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuages, tenements and other buildings standing thereon situate at Gilder Street, Byculla, on the West side of the Byculla Club, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand six hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 474, New No. 13990, old Survey No. 219, and New Survey No. 2351, under Tenure Foras Land, settled under Act VI of 1851, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal taxes, under Ward Nos. 4103, 4164, Street Nos. 28,30, Ward No. 4105 1 Street No. 32, Ward No. 4165, 2 Street No. 1 Ward No. 4165 3 Street No. 2 Ward No. 4165,4 and Street No. 3, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Camp, on or towards the south by the property of Narain Bhimjee Carpenter, on or towards the East by the Gilder Street aforesaid, and on or towards the west, partly by the property of Trimbuck Papaje, and partly by the property of Macoond Bapooje and partly by the property of the said Trimbuck Papaje and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Marottee Nana and others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sales apply to Messrs. Payne and Company or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 24TH JUNE, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the mortgagee, Kashra Ganpat & Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, the late Mr. Salemshoned Jaffer Tharia Topen, deceased, and Bai Khairabai, his widow, and Bai Janbai, his mother,

1 three brilliant book ring.
1 English open face gold repeated watch.

On account of the concerned:—

15 cases grape juice cordial.
10 cases ham.
100 hurricane lanterns.
1 case steel pens.
1 sympathetic square piano (a second hand).
1 cottage piano.
1 Densmore typewriters (new). No. 2.
2 Densmore typewriters (new) No. 5

A small consignment of English plated ware consisting of teapots, coffee pots, covered dishes, cruets, butter and jampots, jugs, pickles, etc.

2 earthen sinks
1 C. J. enamelled Bath.

SALE OF Valuable Immoveable Property at Malbar Rao Wady, Near Agiary Lane, Out of Fort.

Messrs. Sorabjee Cowasjee & Co. will, by order of the mortgagee, Manekbai Motilal, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Vithaldas Canji, and under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by the indentures of Mortgage and further charge, respectively, dated the 17th day of July, 1907, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property on Wednesday, the 26th day of June, 1907, at 4-30 in the afternoon. To be sold by Public Auction.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the cort formerly called Gharwady and now called Malbar Rao Wady, near Agiary Lane, outside the Port of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 199-98-100 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 19, New No. 121, Old Survey No. 86 and New Survey No. 472, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under O Ward No. 4405, Street No. 7 and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the east by the open ground used as a passage and partly by the house of Chhotalal Mulchand, on the west by the house of Raghunath Jaising, on the north by the cart of Vithaldas Ramdas, and on the south by the open ground and a passage leading to Agiary Lane, and which said premises include a gully attached thereto and lying to the east thereof and half of the gully also attached thereto and lying to the west thereof, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldas Kanji and his tenants.

Printed copies for further particlars and condition of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Chitnis and Motilal, solicitors, Attorneys for the mortgagee, 40, Medow Street, Fort, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 24th June, 1907.

MESSRS. B. MITCHAL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 24 MEDOW STREET.

Are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Medow Street, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, telescopic dining, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy chairs, ottoman double and single iron bedsteads, with and without mirror door, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, large and small gilded China jars, fancy pictures, a mechanical toys, harmonium, hanging and table lamps by R. Ditmar, etc., etc.

On account and risk of concerned:—

6 gold keyless open face watches.
6 silver keyless open face watches.

N. B.—Gentlemen desirous of disposing of their furniture, jewellery, landed properties, &c., by Private sale, we shall do the same at a very moderate charge and also will fetch good prices.

B. MITCHAL & CO.

Bombay, 24th June, 1907.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Current month of issue, 4 annas; Thereafter to end of current quarter, 8 annas; Previous quarter to end of year, Re. 1; Any year previous to current year, Rs. 2. Bound volumes of the Gazette can also be had.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nazirsan, Hydrabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

A RECORD that gives you value for your money the double sided "ODEON" Price List on Application.—Agents, EMPIRE TRADING Co., 35, Meadow Street.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4 Post free.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street.

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER TYRE. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS—Of every caste, creed or denomination are supplied at the shortest notice. A trial Solicited by ANAND AND CO., Church Gate Buildings, Bombay.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to Messrs. PRESS & Co, Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

KING & CO., CHEAPEST AND LARGEST HOUSE IN INDIA.—PHOTO ENLARGERS, HIGH CLASS PICTURE FRAMERS. Best work at the CHEAPEST RATES. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. No. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Re. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, Drawing Room suite, Rich Glass and Porcelainware, best Platelware by Reed and Barton and Elkington, Eilson's Concert Phonograph, set of 10th Edition Encyclopædia Britannica, Old Chinese and Satsuma Curiosities, Miniature Billiard table, etc., at Church Gate Street, Fort, Opposite Dady House. SALE TOMORROW, TUESDAY, 25th Instant.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Heads a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Take's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4, post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—In a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rinds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Re. 1.

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY, CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, for 18 H. P. Lanchester Car. Send Application and Copies of Testimonials to Box No. 843, care of this Paper.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

For immediate Sale by private contract an old established Iron and Brass Foundry complete in working condition.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Government Central Press, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, sell by Public Auction, on the premises of the Press on Custom House Road, Fort, the following printing machines, viz:—

1 Foolscap Folio Platen by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Broadside Bremner Machine.
1 Double Super Royal Bremner Machine.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, cupboards, large size show case, cots, sofas, easy chairs, Milner's safe, square piano by Richard Lipp.

1 semi grand piano by Hagspiel & Co.
1 beautiful Accla (improved English concertina), by Wheetsone and Co., London, with a set of philharmonic reeds.
35 new cloth bound volumes of Encyclopædia Britannica.
1 mechanical organ.
1 gold hunting watch by Denison, London.
1 silver lever watch by John Jones.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. M. S. Khaswalla—

Ex. S. S. "Drachenfels."

MSK.—10 bales 100 reams grey coloured paper 480 sheets of 21 by 36 inches and 36lbs.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Baboolal Murlidhar, an Insolvent, Austrian safe on stand, copper and brass utensils, dealwood boxes, mehta boxes, etc.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred dog-cart in good order, by Stephens.
1 English-built C spring open phaeton.
1 French-polished rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Rubber-tyred cabriolette by A. Williams & Co.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 7, Marine Street, Fort, valuable gold minute repeater and chronograph watches, silver round and oblong salvers, flower-vases, rose water bottles, purses, lotas, snuff boxes, cups and saucers, brushes, silver and copper coins, gold bangles, neck chains, watch and key chains, spectacles, belts, etc.

The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2-30 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Breslauer and Co., the very valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, such as sliding dining table, and chairs, large mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, marble-top tables and teapoys, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined plush, fancy side and centre teapoys, office and writing tables, book and library presses, sliding door cupboard, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, table lamps etc. the property of Maharana Kumarshri Ramsingji of Nanode, Rajpla State.

Catalogues will

BRAIN-FAG VS. SECRET OF SUCCESS.

BRAIN fag or loss of mental concentration, is one of the greatest disabilities a brain worker can suffer from. It prevents him doing full Justice to himself and forms a serious barrier to his success in life. If a man is to be efficient and successful, he must be possessed of a sound reliable memory; for memory is the basis of all brain work. The better the memory, the more active and prolific the brain.

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

Positively cure failing memory and restore Brain-Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay or Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price **Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.**

POSTAGE ANNAS FIVE EXTRA.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 391, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., LTD., Chemists, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 21.] [BOMBAY, *June* 22.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 7/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes ...	93⅛	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	87 5/8	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	84 13/16	un	1/16
Bar Silver in London ...	30d.	un	1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/16	un	chgd
Do. in New York ...	67 1/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·15 1/2	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·46	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4	un	1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4o/o	Since	25 Apl
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4o/o	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3½o/o	un	1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3½o/o	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 21/32d. unchgd.

Mails.—The Bombay Mails of the 8th arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 21st instant.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...Dull.
Futures	...Quiet.
East Indian... ...	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	... 3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	200 bales.
Imports	...9,000
Mid-Americans ...	...7·04—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10½ unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
6·55 —06	6·53 —06	6·43 —05	6·36 —04

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
6·36 —04	6·21 —04	6·19 —04	6·18 —03	6·18 —03

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
Do. do. last year...	6,100
Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000
Do. to Continent ...	5,900

Spot Cotton—12·85—10

Futures—Month of July 11·56+02 (Declined early owing to Reports of crop damage having been denied and advanced later through bull support and short covering.

Do. do. Dec. 11·19+09

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12¼—unchanged

Futures—Month of July 12·55—05

Do. do. August 12·40+09

Closing Tone of Futures,—Steady.

NEW YORK, June 21.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	26,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	34,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	29,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	366,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	203,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

G. Madras Western C.I.F.—*d.* 4 3½ Sellers, Months—June-Aug.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C.I.F.—*d.* 5 3½ value, Months—June-July.

Fair Coconadas C.I.F.—*d.* 4 3½ Sellers, Months—June-Aug.

Coconada Cotton Ginned C. I. F.—*d.* 4 3½ Sellers, Months—June-Aug.

SEEDS.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 48, June-July, Antwerp Sellers Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

ARRIVALS :— "Hendon," "Hall".

SKIN SALES.

Sheep skin sales closed to-day.

Irregular.

Prime Skins Firm and prices par to 1d. higher

Common Skins 1d. lower.

Total Sold 394,000.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
10 Boxes Sovs ..	7,50,000	Port Said	China	Mercantile Bank
10 Boxes Sovs ...	7,50,000	do	Egypt	Chartered Bank
20 Boxes Sovs ...	15,00,000	do	do	National Bank
1 Box Sovs	52,500	London	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	38,400	do	do	C Rawjee & Co
10 Boxes Sovs ...	7,50,0 0	Port Said	do	Mercantile Bank
198 Bars Silver...	4,14,733	London	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Coins	2,358	Marseilles	do	N Foolchund
Rupees	500			
2 Boxes Sovs ...	90,000	Alexandria	China	Hongkong Bank
235 Bars Silver	7,51,338	London	Egypt	Mercantile Bank
65 Bars Silver ...	1,49,200	do	do	Bank of Bombay
1 Case Sovs	43,750	do	do	Cox & Co
1 Bag Gold Coin	2,145	Marseilles	do	B Castoorchand & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	1,000	Linga	Dalimba	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	2,000	Muscat	do	do
2 Bundles Sovs	6,495	Muscat	do	S Khimjee
Gold Coins...	2,062			
Rupees	2,935			
9 Bundles Rupees	13,400	Bahrein	do	Sundry Natives
3 Packages Rs ..	4,000	Koweit	do	do
2 Cases Sovs....	1,230	Muscat	Koja	Comptoir National
Rupees	9,270			

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [22ND JUNE, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

There is nothing special to record, except that, with the Bank rates reduced, there is an easier feeling in the Market.

Exchange :—

The Market remained unchanged with T. T. at 1s. 4 3/32d., Demand at 1s. 4 1/8d., and Three Months' Sight Credits at 1s. 4 11/32d., with little or nothing doing, owing probably to it being mail day. There was no change in Far Eastern rates. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 4 3/32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1/8d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	171 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	139 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	161 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150
Shanghai—20 days' sight ...	219

Government Paper :—

No transactions were reported, the Market having opened and closed for Cash and Settlement at 96-13 steady. The Calcutta Market was quoted at 96-14 and 96-15 for cash and delivery in a month, respectively.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96·13
1st Settlement	„ 96·13

Bullion :—

Advices have been received that the London Market is 1s. 16d. down in Spot Bar Silver, the forward rate remaining unchanged, the quotations being 30 7/8d. and 30 1/16d., respectively; while the American rate has shewn a decline of an eighth per cent. to 67 1/8. The local quotation for Spot Silver opened at 78—8 ex-duty, and advanced to 78—9, with a small amount of business passed through and the Market fairly firm at the close. The shipment by last Saturday's mail is advised as £180,000 for Bombay alone. The following are the quotations for Bar Gold and Silver :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	0	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay Bar Gold	23	15	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	78	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	78	9	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	78	11	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The telegrams to Land this morning advised a small advance in the American Markets, but the local Market remains almost unchanged with little doing.

At Colaba the turn-over in ready cotton was small, neither shippers nor mills being by any means keen buyers.

New crop may be called a trifle steadier, but speculators in the bazaar are doing little, and exporters apparently receive little encouragement to operate from Home, though prices here are low as compared with Americans.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	271/2	June.
Fine M. G. Nagpur, Kampti ...	237	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum, Pulgaon...	209	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum, Akola ...	204	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti	204	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	180	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	190	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	187/8	„
Good Westerns	236	„
Good Saw Ginned, Dharwar ...	247	„

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 256/7	March 08
Fine „ „ ...	„ 272/4	„
Fine „ Khangaum, Akola	„ 219/20	Jan. 08
„ „ Bengals ...	„ 201	„
Fully Good M. G. Khandeish	„ 201	„
Fully Good H. G. Bengals...	„ 1845	„

Liverpool Openers :—

Opening tone	Dull.		
Estimated Sales	4,000	bales	
Total Reports	6,000	„	

Future Delivery prices :—

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·60 + 05	6·57 + 04	6·48 + 05	6·40 + 04	6·30 + 04

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
6·25	6·23	6·22	6·22

+04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The Market is quiet but steady and quotations are unchanged as under :—

Ready	Rs. 7	15	0 B.T.
September...	„ 8	9	0 R.T.

Rapeseed :—

Little business is reported but prices are steady

Brown Cawnpore...	Rs. 8	14	0 B.T.
Yellow Gurerat	„ 9	6	0 B.T.

Poppyseed :—

Steady with business doing in ready.

Ready	Rs. 10	4	0

Castorseed :—

... ...	Rs. 37	0	0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

... ...	Rs. 20	8	0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

The Market is firm at	Rs. 7	1	0

July-August

Wheat :—

Quiet—Little doing

White Delhi	Rs. 5	0	0

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,407 1/2
India	58 to 59½
Mills :—	
Century	1,700
David	362½
Empress	430
Howard and Bulloughs	550
Kohinoor	750
Manockji Petit	3,125
Presses :—	
Breul's Cawnpore	210
Hingoli	127½
Khangaum	416
New Prince of Wales	495
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile and Co.	125
Bombay Flour Mill	980
Bombay Steam Nav.	273½
Colaba Land and Mill	1,055
Marks and Co.	150
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	75
Telephone Co.	384
Treacher and Co.	625
Port Canning	465
Railways :—	
Tapti Valley	447½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	8,843	bales.
Wheat	21,737	cwts.
Linseed	7,366	„
Rapeseed...	6,018	„
Gingellyseed	505	„
Poppyseed	4,165	„
Groundnuts	17	„
Castorseed	1,201	„
Rice	4,565	„
Myrabollams	6	„
Cottonseed	15,874	„
Mowraseed	742	„
Gram	12,790	„
Joowar	62	„
Maize	nil	

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *June* 22.] [BOMBAY, *June* 23.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 9/16	½	
3 do. Rentes ...	93 3/44	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 1/2	¼	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	84 13/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	31	1/8	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 3/16	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	67 3/8	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·46 1/2	½	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/8	½	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4%	Since	25 Apl.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	4½	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3½	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3 1/2	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £135,000 for Egypt.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 11/32d.

£250,000 part of amount previously remarked for Indian Currency Reserve has been released.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Quiet
Futures	...Quiet
East Indian	...Quiet
Manchester	...Steady
Total Sales	... 2,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	200 „
Imports	... 7,000 „
Mid-Americans	7·03 —01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1/2 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·56 +01	6·54 +01	6·45 +02	6·38 +02

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
6·38 +02	6·24 +03	6·23 +03	6·20 +02	6·20 +02

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	2,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	2,300 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000 „
Do. to Continent ...	... „

Spot Cotton.—Mutilated

Futures.—Month of July, 11·55—01 (First tone Mutilated) Declined owing to official weather reports considered favourable.

Do. do. Mutilated

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—12 3/4 unchanged.

Futures—Month of July 12·50—05

Do. do. of August 12·28—12

Closing Tone of Futures.—easy.

Cotton Stock in London ...	13,000	bales.
„ Total *Visible Supply* ...	2,890,000	„
„ „ „ East Indian	255,000	„
„ Quantity in Sight ...	13,180,000	„

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	32,000	bales.
„ Sold on Speculation	...	„
„ Sold for Exportation	7,000	„
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	54,000	„
„ Actual Exports	6,000	„
„ Week's Imports	67,000	„
„ Stock	1,165,000	„
Surat's Week's Sales	200	„
„ Sold on Speculation	.....	„
„ Sold for Exportation	.....	„
„ Amount forwarded to Consumers	1,400	„
„ Actual Exports	1,000	„
„ Week's Imports	2,000	„
„ Stocks	34,000	„
Afloat Americans	50,000	„
„ Indians	23,000	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¼ unchanged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Markets, Dhoni Talao Panas-wadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chow-pati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nag-pada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	2	1	88
Total plague deaths to date	140,756		
Same date last year	10	7	106

THE experiments lately carried on in Vienna by Professor Reithoffer, in conjunction with Herr Morawetz, a clock-maker, to introduce a system of regulating public clocks by means of wireless telegraphic impulses have, proved successful. A clock on this principle was tested on the 3rd May, and was found to be wholly uninfluenced by stray currents, and kept perfect time in accordance with the regulating clock, 3·72 miles distant, which controlled its movements by wireless telegraphy.

WOMEN'S DARK DAYS.

Bile Beans are Nature's Great Assistant in Restoring Health and Happiness.

Every woman has her dark days—days when the hours of housework drag wearily along, and when, may-be, her bones are filled with aches and pains. Fluttering of the heart, morning sickness, headache, capricious appetite, and constipation—these are some of the commonest symptoms of female trouble, which has its origin in a disordered liver and weakened stomach, and makes martyrs of 99 out of every 100 women.

Bile Beans, by eradicating all disorders of the digestive system, banish all these distressing symptoms. They cure in Nature's own way, and ensure a sound stomach and liver and a strong constitution

Mrs. A. Mc.Donald, wife of a farm servant, of Calrossie, Nigg. N. B., tells how Bile Beans ended four years of constant misery :

"The torture and suffering I experienced from pains in the back, stomach, and chest were something dreadful," she says. "My appetite left me, and when in bed I never could get to sleep. I was a complete wreck. Some times I would be doubled up with pain, and was unable to do my housework. I was also troubled with constipation.

"This continued for four years, and during the greater part of that time I was under treatment by doctors and took medicines until I had spent almost all my means. But I never got the least bit better until I commenced with Bile Beans. I continued taking Bila Beans until I was comrletely cured. I can now eat my food, sleep at night, and am in a state of perfect health."

Bile Beans are sold in sealed boxes by all chemists, at Re. 1 - per box, or Rs. 2-4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Don't accept any pills offered loose; none are genuine Bile Beans unless sold in sealed boxes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 24th June, 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRANVILLE SHARP—June 16, at the Priory, Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Granville Sharp, M. A., Chaplain, H. M. Indian Government, of a daughter.

KNOLLES—May 26, at Agra, the wife of W. J. Knolles, Assistant Engineer, G. I. P. Ry., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

ABRAHAM—June 12, at 1, Museum Road, Bangalore, Harry Abraham, the dearly beloved husband of Mrs. T. C. Abraham, aged 40 years.

PHILLIPS—February 25, at Cawnpore, John William Phillips, proprietor, Barrington and Co., aged 47 years.

STEEN—June 13, at Bindukuri, Tezpore, Assam, Robert P. Steen, Bengal United Tea Co., of acute dysentery, aged 27.

THUMBOO CHETTY—June 19, at "Ruby Hall," Bangalore, Raja Dharma T. R. A. Thumboo Chettyar, C. I. E., aged 70 years.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOW'S ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED.

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SUPERFATTED SKIN SOAP,

For the Complexion. Rs. 1-4 per box of 3 cakes.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-POWDER.

A refreshing antiseptic and detergent preparation in metal bottle with sliding distributor. Re. 1.

WINTERGREEN TOOTH POWDER.

A similar preparation in the same kind of bottle, but with the well-known flavour of wintergreen. Re 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 10-18m, 9-55 p. m. Low water, 3-34m. 4-10a.

Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, June 25.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Sun rises 6h 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19 m.; High water, 11-9m., 10-50a.; Low water, 4-9m., 5 4a.

Wednesday, June 26.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 11-57m., 11-44a. Low water, 4-55m., 5-56a.

Thursday, June 27.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a.m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Berar Manufacturing Company, 2 Dalal Street, 3-39 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 0-43a.; Low water, 5-42m., 6-47a.

Friday, June 28.—King Emperor's Birthday. H. E. the Governor's Levee, Poona, 4-30 p.m., Banquet, 8 p.m., Reception, 10 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 0-37m., 1-29a.; Low water, 6-30m., 7-38a.

Saturday, June 29.—Kemp and Co.'s annual meeting, Sassoon House, 5-30 p.m, Phillips and Co.'s annual meeting, Oriental Buildings, 4-30 p. m. Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Cricket Matches: Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams vs. Y. M. C. A., and Government Telegraph, respectively. Sun rises, 6h. 4m., Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water 1-29m., 2-16a. Low water, 7-19m., 8-30a.

Sunday.—5th, Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 1-50m., 7-40a.; Low water, 7-50m., 9-30a.

THE FULL BENCH CASE.—In reference to the Full Bench case arising from the trial of Patki, the Post Office clerk, we are asked to mention that Mr. M. M. Murzban appeared with Mr. Robertson for the accused.

LADY CANDIDATES FOR THE MEDICAL DEGREE.—The following lady candidates appear at the final medical examination of the Bombay University, which commences to-day :—Shereen Rustamjee Aga, Rattanbai Cuverjee Nazir, Cathaline Gomes, Mary Fernandez, and Aileen Shaw.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The total subscriptions for a Parsee General Hospital, collected through the indefatigable zeal of Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, now amount to Rs. 9,59,304-10-3. It is a noticeable fact that Mr. Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Jehangir's father, has with a generosity characteristic of the best traditions of the Petit family, contributed Rs. 5,00,000 to the fund for the hospital.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY OFFICE PEON.—On Saturday, Inspector Power, of the Bombay Police, charged Sajnia Jannoo with misappropriating the sum of Rs. 7, which was due to Messrs. Coutts and Company, by Mr. Hirjibhoy Maneckji. The facts of the case are that the accused was sent to recover the amount and that he was paid, but being in need of money he utilised it to his own account and made trivial excuses regarding its non-payment. He pleaded guilty and Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced him to 3 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played at Green's Garden under the direction of Mr. L. Salzinger to-day, from 7 to 9 p.m. :—

March ...	Viscount Nelson ... Zehle
Overture ...	The White Queen ... Metra
Waltz ...	Goldregen ... E Waldteufel
Selection ...	The Girl from Kays ... Caryll
Entre Acte ...	L'Extase ... Thome
American Sketch ...	Down South ... Myddleton
Waltz ...	Luna ... Lincke
Two Step ...	The Dandy Coon ... Darewski

A FIRE-TEMPLE IN ANDHERI.—At Murzbanabad, Andheri, on Friday last, Mr. Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a fire-temple which is to be built and consecrated there at the expense of Mr. Ardasir Bhicajee Patel, of Messrs. A. Bhicajee and Co., of Apollo Bunder. The latter gentleman has contributed a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of the fire-temple in memory of his deceased son, Perozshah; while Mr. Hormusjee Dorabjee Guzdar has made a free gift of a plot of land admeasuring 5,000 square yards, in addition to digging a well. Mr. Ardasir Patel, at the conclusion of the ceremony, tendered his acknowledgments to Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, whose absence owing to illness was greatly regretted by the meeting, and who had rendered most valuable help in connection with the fire-temple which is expected to be ready at Christmas time this year.

ROBBING A CHILD.—On Friday evening a servant named Gunnoo took his master's child of about 15 months old for an airing to Mahdev-bagh, and whilst standing in the crowd looking on at some show, the accused, Abdoola, tried unsuccessfully to gain possession of a silver anklet which the baby was wearing. Failing to do so, he dropped it on to the ground, which was observed by one Kulloo who was standing near by and who immediately seized him and handed him over to a policeman. The accused, on Saturday, on being brought before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that he was perfectly innocent, the charge being fabricated on account of his refusal to lend the servant Gunnoo, a very intimate friend of his, the sum of 5 rupees. The Magistrate declined to believe his plea and as he had undergone several previous convictions he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, one of which was to be in solitary confinement.

ACCIDENTS AND INQUESTS.—Mr. Chalk, Acting Coroner in Bombay, held the following inquests on Saturday and Sunday:—(1) Pirozsha Manickji, Dawania, a cook, (38), who was in monetary difficulties, took a poisonous dose of opium. He was conveyed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died. A verdict of suicide was returned; (2). Keshare Gunpat, (25), a mango-seller, having had a quarrel with his partner in business in the presence of others, before whom he was accused of not having properly accounted for moneys belonging to the partnership, felt himself disgraced and administered to himself a fatal dose of opium. He was taken to the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where he died. A verdict of suicide was returned in this case also; (3). Piaribai, (30), a stout Marwari widow, who conducted a tea-shop with her brother in Nakhoda Street, had a quarrel with him, because he wanted her to go to their native country, which she was not willing to do. Throwing herself down from her room on the fourth storey of her house, a height of about forty feet, she committed a determined suicide very early on Saturday morning. She was taken to the Gokaldas Hospital: she died of the effects of her injuries. A verdict of suicide was returned. (4) Havabai, a Mahomedan woman, (30), while passing along Kazi Syed Street, with her child, had her skull fractured by the accidental falling on her of a stone weighing half a maund, from a building which was being demolished. She was killed on the spot. An inquest was held in the Mosque at Kamathipura, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, JUNE 19.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The official review of the report on the Judicial Department of H. H. Nizam's Government for 1314 F. has just been published—nearly a year behind time, owing, it is stated, to the delay in the receipt of details from Subordinate Courts, which is an excuse that the Government consider is too often put forward by the High Court. The report is a record rather of retrogression than of progress, the details of which are pointed out in the review, but it is hoped that the next report will record improvement.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

His Highness has been pleased to order the appointment of Mr. Mir Tilawat Ali, B.A., to the position of Inspector of Schools, Hyderabad. It will be remembered that Mr. T. Srinivasachary was recommended for the position by right of seniority and ability, and therefore the disappointment that his supersession will create will doubtless be very disheartening—in fact, the curse of official life in Hyderabad is the nepotism that almost invariably filches from the honest and unostentatious worker the advancement that is earned by zeal and devotion to duty. Occurrences of this nature must produce a baneful effect on the honest worker, and if his zeal give place to mechanical routine working during the hours for which he is paid, as a machine instead of as a worker with heart and soul, the cause exists for the extenuation of such fault—if fault there be under such circumstances. Mr. Srinivasachary is very much to be commiserated with, being as he is one of the best men in the Education Department, whose services appear to have been repeatedly overlooked. His supersessor is, however, a Murshedzada, and therefore a connexion of His Highness, which should soften the disappointment that has been created. Mr Tilawat Ali is besides a graduate of the Madras University, and has the distinction of being the first graduate amongst the Murshedzadas of Hyderabad. He was for some time attached to the Revenue Department after taking his degrees, and was then appointed as First Assistant in the Judicial Secretariat, which position he has held for some time. The new appointment is intended to be a promotion for him, as the salary attached to it is more than what he draws at present. Mr. Tilawat Ali, be it said to his honour and credit, appears to be unwilling to accept the appointment, as he thinks he would be of more use where he is, while he admits, with commendable candour, that he is not qualified for the duties of an Inspector of Schools. He has, therefore, not hesitated to submit a petition to His Highness for a reconsideration of the order, and will continue in his present office until final orders are received. In view of the desire of the Government to improve the educational advancement of the country, it is essential that an experienced official should be appointed to so important a position—whether it be Mr. Srinivasachary or any other officer equally suited for it. Meantime, the result is being looked forward to with an unusual amount of interest, and Mr. Tilawat Ali's attitude in the matter has incurred public admiration.

FREEMASONRY IN HYDERABAD.

The "History of Masonic Institutions in Hyderabad, Deccan," which the late Mr. J. D. B. Gribble was writing, was brought almost to a standstill when his death occurred. A Committee was, however, then formed, consisting of some of the Members of Lodge "Morland," to complete the work, and the book may be expected to be issued very shortly. It contains the history of Freemasonry in Hyderabad, Deccan, during the last century and comprises the proceedings of five Craft Lodges (three English and two Scotch); two Royal Arch Chapters; an English Mark Lodge; the Rose Croix and Knight Templar Lodges; the Secret Monitor; and the Royal Ark Mariners, as shown from their records. It also contains the photographs, as far as obtainable, of former and existing Masters, up to the end of 1905. The work is dedicated to Lord Ampthill, Past District Grand Master of Madras, and is likely to be much appreciated. The printing of the book is entrusted to Messrs. Higginbotham and Co. of Madras, which is a guarantee of its successful publication.

BOMBAY STEAMER ON FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JUNE 22.

The Italian Rubattino steamer *Ischia*, which left Bombay on the 17th instant, with 14,000 bales of cotton for China, was discovered to be on fire on the 19th idem. She arr

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"LALIMLI"
CLOTHING FABRICS.

Let us send you patterns. We know you will approve our goods for there is nothing better to be had in India or elsewhere. Pure Wool Is Pure Wool, and no imitation of it is quite so good as the unsophisticated Pure Wool Fabrics. We make everything which can be made of Pure Wool, including Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broad-cloths, Worsted Coatings, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Horse Clothing, etc., etc. When writing please say which paterns you would like to see.

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PIANOS, ORGANS,
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A REDUCTION OF
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SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.
Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.
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SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
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A MAGIC REMEDY FOR—
MALARIAL ... Fever.
BILIOUS ... Fever.
PLAGUE ... Fever.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Suti, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Jerseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
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BLUTHNER PIANOS
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TILES, Immense Stocks. MINTON for flooring and Dados. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery given.
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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17 ; over Rs. 1,500, Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1907.

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISM—AND INDIAN ?

In these days when a party of Indian Nationalists is in process of formation and when the promoters of the scheme are making their voices heard so freely, much may be gained from an examination of the analogous movement which is at present taking place in Egypt, a country whose political conditions are in many ways similar to those of India. The subject is carefully treated by Lord Cromer in his recent, and, unfortunately, his last, annual report on Egypt and the Soudan. At the outset he admits, what everybody feels, the difficulty of differentiating the various currents of thought which are moving in the direction of Egyptian Nationalism. He then enlarges upon the novelty of the idea, "for it must be remembered that for centuries past the Egyptians have been a subject race. Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs from Arabia and Bagdad, Circassians, and, finally, Ottoman Turks, have successively ruled over Egypt; but we have to go back to the doubtful and obscure precedent of Pharaonic times to find an epoch when, possibly, Egypt was ruled by Egyptians." Even now Egyptian Nationalism is a plant of exotic rather than indigenous growth, being the outcome of recent contact with Europe and obviously evoked by the benefits conferred on the country by the introduction of Western civilisation at the hands of an alien race. Similarly, the Indian movement in the same direction is exotic and can be traced to the contact with the West and especially the liberal education provided under British rule. But though of common origin the movement in the two countries shows considerable dissimilarity in character and contributory causes. Perhaps Egyptian Nationalism is more clear-cut and easier to understand because there is less difference of race and religion in the Valley of Nile than in the vast Indian sub-continent, and in the absence of the caste system the feellings and aspirations of the Egyptian people, or of any large section of that people, can be more certainly ascertained. Even thus it is not easy for the European to obtain a clear grasp of the popular feelings, nor perhaps, do the bulk of would-be Egyptian or Indian reformers really know what they want. This remarkable defect on the part of the agitators to adopt a single intelligible and consistent policy, and to recommend it to their compatriots widely is exemplified as follows by Lord Cromer, and could be equally well illustrated by many an Anglo-Indian in this country. "I have frequently had expressed to me by Egyptians a paradoxical desire to secure all the advantages of the British occupation, which they fully recognise, without the occupation itself. I have had a leading Egyptian urge me to employ fewer Europeans in the Government service, and in the same breath ask me to arrange that a law-suit in which he was interested should be tried by a British judge. I have known a warm advocate of Egyptian rights plead earnestly for the appointment of a British rather than an Egyptian engineer to superintend the distribution of water in his own province. Over and over again I have had it pointed out to me that the authority of the Egyptian Moudirs (provincial governors) is weakened by the presence in their respective provinces of British Inspectors, whilst at the same time the withdrawal of the Inspectors would lead to disastrous consequences—conclusions in both of which I entirely agree". This tends to show that the Reformers are not really united as to the urgency of their programme ; they may be characterised as votaries of political rights in the abstract who shrink from many of the practical results of their policy. Such a conclusion must inevitably discredit the efforts of the Nationalists in Egypt, and if there then also in India, where a similar diffidence in the curative effect of universal employment of natives is shown by whole sections of the community. The very fact that several races live side by side in India makes the danger of realising the Nationalist programme more intense than in Egypt, whether in the selection of native officials or in the adoption of parliamentary institutions. What may suit the educated classes may be repugnant to the millions below them in the social scale.

But Egyptian Nationalism labours under one disadvantage from which its Indian brother-movement is almost completely free. In Egypt Nationalism is much mixed up with pan-Islamism, and quite possibly pan-Islamism is the predominant partner. This fine phrase can of course be made to mean many different things. But there are three main ideas almost necessarily connected by the term. *First*, a deeper recognition of the spiritual power of the Sultan as Kaliph, which, in Egypt, at least, might easily take the form of an attempt to restore the political power of the Turk in the valley of the Nile. *Second*, a recrudescence of racial and religious animosity of Moslem against Christian. *Third*, an attempt to regenerate Islam on Islamic lines—an attempt which, be it noticed, is antagonistic to the modern ideas which have been filtering into Egypt during the British occupation and which alone offer hopes of effecting a wholesome and successful regeneration of Islam. We need not now pause to consider the Pan-Islamic movement further ; suffice it to say that it is a retrogressive movement, that it was mainly responsible for the Denishawi outbreak last year, and that all whole-hearted reformers must condemn it. It is then regrettable that the genuine Nationalist movement in Egypt should shelter Pan-Islamism under its wing and thereby become discredited among the votaries of order and progress. From this stain, at least, Indian Nationalism is immune. Still, when all is said and done, there remains a compact body of Egyptians, just as there exists a noisy minority of Indians, who under the banner of Nationalism, demand a large measure of self-government for their country, without merging the political in the religious question. Now Young Egypt, as this section of the community is called, is even more explicit than Young India in demanding complete representative and responsible government. But Lord Cromer, who, if anyone, knows the situation, assures all who care to listen that the erection of a representative Chamber with a Minister responsible to it would produce anarchy, while the handing over complete financial control to such a Chamber would lead to national bankruptcy such as the British occupation saved Egypt from twenty years ago. It does not really need much reflection to conclude that a premature establishment of an exotic system of government is bound to have disastrous results, nor will there be found many to deny that the present time is premature for any such experiment, in India as in Egypt, Lord Cromer scathingly says that "it requires some mental effort to discuss these proposals seriously. Can any sane man believe that a country which has for centuries past been exposed to the worst forms of misgovernment at the hands of its rulers, from Pharaohs to Pashas, and in which, but ten years ago, only 9·5 per cent. of the men and 2·8 per cent. of the women could read and write, is capable of suddenly springing into a position which will earn it full rights of autonomy with advantages to itself and to others interested in its welfare ? The idea is absurd." India has no doubt progressed a step further than has Egypt, but she also has not yet reached the level of the Western nations in point of diffusion of intelligence and culture. Until this takes place a constitution on the lines of the Nationalist programmes would in either country involve the sacrifice of the interests of the masses to the classes. Egypt already possesses representative institutions almost beyond her needs. There is a Legislative Council similar to those in India, a General Assembly with a majority of elected members and Provincial Councils elected by village Delegates who themselves are chosen by the votes of practically every adult Egyptian. The Provincial Councils enjoy considerable advisory powers ; no Law or Decree can be promulgated without being submitted to the Legislative Council and no tax can be imposed without the assent of the General Assembly. Thus Egypt possesses a system far in advance of that yet existing in India. That it is also in advance of the needs of the people we have asserted, in the words of Lord Cromer, on the ground "that the idea of popular representation has not yet taken root in Egypt." The representatives chosen are all of the same class and "whatever a few of the highly educated youths of the country may think, the mass of the people is not yet sufficiently advanced to profit by any facilities for representation which may be placed within their reach. Neither is this state of things likely to undergo any material change until, by the slow process of extended elementary education, the whole character of the people becomes transformed, and until the habit of forming independent opinions reaches down to village society." Every word of this applies to India, and it is evident that all true Nationalists, instead of calling for premature paper constitutions, should direct their efforts to the extension of education and the development of local self-government, and should accept with gratitude as sufficient for the needs of the moment the Advisory Council and other concessions contemplated in the recent Budget speech of Mr. Morley.

TRADE IN KOREA. FAR more attention is paid to the political than to the commercial history of Korea although the latter will soon be a formidable matter. The future of Korea as far as the Koreans are concerned rests in part with themselves and in part with the Japanese, but for the present they must remain under the guidance of Japan. Marquis Ito, the new Premier has made some plain statements on the matter and his open policy is highly commendable from the Korean point of view. The public utterances of Marquis Ito compare favourably with earlier reports of Japanese intentions in Korea and, if they are capable of practical application, should indicate that Japan has realized that the deliberate extermination of an old race will not receive even the tacit consent of the Great Powers. The assumption by leading nations of the world, of protectorates over inferior States, carries with it an implied responsibility to improve the conditions of such States. If the ultimate destiny of Korea is to be absorption by Japan, it will still be in the interests of the latter that the coming years should be spent in raising the whole standard of life in the country rather than to discourage anything that may make for the betterment of the people. In 1906 the Japanese inward passenger traffic into Korea increased enormously. In 1902 the figures were 24,645, rising in the following years to 36,501, 84,962, 115,173 and last year 118,443. Similarly the trade has increased and though the volume last year showed a decrease of five million yen as compared with 1905, yet the amount is far in excess of other preceding years. The decrease is accounted for by a falling off in imports and goods re-exported, while exports abroad show an increase from yen 6,904,301 to yen 8,132,844. Another point which accounts for the paper loss is that the smaller ports are now getting their supplies direct instead of by the old process of drawing on the large ports and so increasing the nominal sea-borne trade which enters the country. A large increase, about a million yen, is recorded in the exports of rice and beans. The chief trade is agricultural, but according to the report the prospects of gold mining are now regarded as most hopeful. Several new enterprises, undertaken or aided by the Government, are intended to develop Korean trade. A bonded market was opened in Seoul in March 1906 and a bonded warehouse in October for the storage and sale of goods under bond. Similar warehouses are being started in other localities. Attention is being paid by the Government to the cultivation of cotton in certain districts, while more scientific methods of growing tobacco are under consideration. By such means, provided the several industries are retained in the hands or the Koreans themselves, the nation can best be won back to self-respect and self-reliance.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS. A USEFUL duty has been performed by the *Globe* in exposing the teaching carried on in the "Socialist Sunday Schools" in London. It seems impossible that those members of the London County Council who have allowed the use of the Schools to be continued can have been aware of what they were doing. The election of the present body at Spring Gardens was a most emphatic blow at the Socialistic programme, yet the Council is neglecting its duty by allowing pernicious dogma to be taught to children in its buildings and, therefore, seemingly, it must appear to them, with its sanction. Our contemporary has secured one of the "hymn" books used at the Sunday Meetings and quotes some noteworthy examples. One verse the children are taught to sing runs :—

> No saviours from on high deliver,
> No trust have we in Prince or Peer ;
> Our own right hand the chains must shiver,
> Chains of hatred, of greed and fear,
> Ere the thieves will disgorge their booty,
> And to all give a happier lot,
> Each at his forge must do his duty,
> And strike the iron when it's hot,
> We're tricked by laws and regulations,
> Our taxes strip us to the bone,
> The rich enjoy the wealth of nations,
> But the poor naught can call their own.

In the catechism comes a passage :—"Then they (the rich class) are Paupers ?—Yes, because they live on others and do no work though capable." There can be little doubt that a public vote on the matter would be of a sweeping nature. It is being urged on behalf of Mr. E. Grey and his friends, who suggested and agreed to the compromise, that it is unfair to draw a distinction between one form of political teaching and another, and that it would be improper to suppress the Socialist Sunday Schools until the Council had drawn up regulations forbidding the use of these rate-supported buildings on Sundays for any purposes of a political character. But it seems to be forgotten that just before the March elections the doings in these same Socialistic Sunday Schools were exposed in the Press and that the harmful teaching permitted by the Old Council was used as a cogent argument in favour of returning those pledged to eliminate the pernicious influence of Socialism from everything over which the Municipality has control.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN THE PUNJAB. THE work of the analytical chemist has interest for the ordinary public in an inverse ratio to that which it has for the analyst. Only when that official has to deal with some intricate point, in such cases as doubtful murder, does his work assume any popular importance, and yet the work is both interesting and highly valuable to the community. Certain passages contained in the report of this work in the Punjab during 1906 show that often the analyst has to search in the dark for what he wants when dealing in criminal matters. There were altogether during the year 284 cases of human poisoning, of which 155 proved fatal. Out of these, in 118 cases no indication of the nature of the poison could be obtained by the investigating police, and the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in the Province remarks that the police have commonly to make their investigations under great difficulties, in that they have to obtain their particulars of cases from ignorant, illiterate people, often more desirous of satisfying their personal enmities than of forwarding the ends of justice. Despite this, however, the ratio of detection in human cases rose from 64·99 in 1905 to 68·59 in 1906, and in cattle cases from 72·00 to 78·32. It is curious to note how frequently arsenic occurs in the list of causes of poisoning. This drug with 154 cases, and opium with 55, dhatura with 27, alcohol with 16 and bhang (hemp) with 9 practically monopolise the list, for though mercury occupies six cases other poisons rarely rise above one case each. During the year three cases were received, in which ashes and bones of persons suspected to have been poisoned were sent for analysis. No poison was found in any of them, but having regard to the preponderance of arsenical poisoning, this failure counts for nothing.

THE R. I. M. S. *Guide*, which conveyed Ajit Singh to Burma, returned to Calcutta on Friday after a very rough voyage. Great anxiety was felt till its return.

ACCORDING to latest advices from Kabul, dated the 14th instant, the Amir is still at Kandahar.

THE Ceylon Fishing Club has resolved to import for next season 20,000 brown and 20,000 rainbow trout ova.

THE German East Africa Line steamer *Bundesrath* arrived at Mombasa from Bombay on the 22nd instant.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer *Oriental*, with the homeward Mails of the 15th instant, arrived at Aden at 6 A.M. on Friday.

TARIFF REFORM is becoming a religion, says the *Tatler*; it has a Chaplin to preach it at Home and a Deakin to say "Amen" in Australia.

A TELEGRAM to the *Times of Ceylon* states that Mr. Herbert Wright has been awarded the Society of Arts Silver Medal for his recent lecture on rubber cultivation.

THE strike at Budge Budge is now over, all the men have returned to work, and there is no prospect of further trouble. The grievances of the men were found purely imaginary.

SIR J. D. HEWETT is expected to pay a visit to Simla about the middle of September, when he will no doubt take the opportunity of discussing the new Provincial Settlement with the Government of the United Provinces.

ANOTHER telegram has been received from Sir Denzil Ibbetson, dated 21st, giving a very good account of his progress. He is now able to get up and sit in his room. The stitches in the wound have all been taken out.

IT is reported that the Hindu-Mahomedan Conference at Dacca was postponed, *sine die*, as there was not sufficient time for the invitations to reach the leading gentlemen of both communities in all the districts, whom it was intended to invite on the occasion.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphed on the 10th instant :—It transpires that the information Lord Elgin wants, before receiving the Ceylon Railway Extensions Deputation, refers to the Indian section of the Mannar Railway.

"NEBUCHADNEZZARING," according to the New York *American*, is the 1907 method of cultivating a beautiful figure. The Mails just to hand announce that the new cure originated in Ansonia, the Connecticut town whose leading Society women recently took up the silence cure. Now, however, that has given place to the new fad, and men, woman, and children "Nebuchadnezzar" daily.

REVIEWING the Annual Report on Lunatic Asylums in Bengal the other day a Calcutta paper, we believe, called attention to the alarming increase of lunacy among women. The same thing appears to be taking place in the Punjab. Commenting on the Report of the Punjab Lunatic Asylum the Government say that the daily average strength of the population is in excess of the accommodation available in the Male Asylum, while the number of patients in the Female Asylum exhibits a steadily increasing tendency in the same direction.

A PROPOSAL for the organisation of a mission to the blind in India and the East generally, recently put forward by the Rev. J. Knowles, a Missionary of the London Missionary Society, and Mr. L. Garthwaite, a retired member of the Madras Education Department, deserves every encouragement. There are over half a million blind people in this country alone, and many thousands more in the rest of the East. The scheme in question would provide all these unfortunate human beings with the means of reading the Bible in their own language by an adaptation of the Braille system used in Europe and America. It is believed that in this and other ways a great work may be accomplished.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

TRIAL OF SOCIALISTS IN PARIS.

The Tsar and the Duma.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
PARIS, JUNE 9.

M. Levy and M. Bousquet, two of the leading members of the Labour Federation who played an active part in the attempted organisation of a general strike in Paris a few weeks ago, are now on trial before the Seine Assizes, charged with complicity in acts of robbery destruction of property etc. committed by strikers who had been incited to those acts by the defendants' speeches. The following is a typical passage from one of the incendiary harangues thus incriminated :—

"Nothing prevents you from cutting 50 centimetres more than you are asked for from a piece of cloth. If you lay hands on this or that object or a choice toy you will rob no one, you will only ruin your employer. For a restaurant waiter *sabotage* should not consist in pouring out two absinthes, but what is simpler than quietly leaving a tap open and thus letting the liquid flow away ? *Vive l'action directe, vive le sabotage, vive la grève generale.*"

These incitements were in several cases carried into effect. The defendants pleaded, however, that the police report exaggerated what they had said. Some butchers and bakers called by the prosecution testified to having had kerosine oil poured over thin meat and bread and their windows broken. M. Juares, the Socialist leader, heard as a witness for the defence, pleaded the legality of the language used by Levy and Bousquet at the workmen's meetings. The Public Prosecutor, in his indictment, described the defendants as "commercial travellers for strikes, propagandists of direct action and *sabotage* and anti-militarist Anarchists." He represented them to the jury as the sworn enemies of society, and called upon the former to prove that they meant to defend society. Both M. Levy and M. Bousquet violently protested against the epithet of Anarchist, although admitting that they were anti-militarist. During the past week there has been a strike of the *inscrits maritimes* of the mercantile marine at all the French ports, the situation being rendered more serious by the fact that the men were joined by a considerable number of their officers. All French sailors and stokers belong to what is called the *inscription maritime*, originally instituted by Richelieu, Mazarin and Colbert, whereby they are liable to serve in the French Navy as reservists. In consideration of this the men receive a pension of 254 francs per annum at 60, and the captains 780 francs. Dissatisfaction prevailed at what was considered too low a rate of pension, and the Government drafted a Bill for presentation to the Chamber raising the rates for the men to 360 francs minimum at 60, to be increased from the age of 60 and further increased from the age of 70, Captains could receive 1,000 francs per annum with supplements. This was also regarded as inadequate and a general strike was declared, although the men were warned by many of their best friends that this was a gross blunder on their part. M. Siegfried, ex-minister of Commerce, had proposed a Bill raising the minimum rate to 360 francs for the men. It is now understood that an arrangement will be arrived at between the Government and the *inscrits maritimes*, based on a compromise between the Government's proposal and of M. Siegfried, but in any case the men are reconsidering their position. Marseilles and Havre have decided to resume work, though Toulon and Nantes still hold out. The strike has done an infinite amount of mischief and caused immense loss, as while it lasted the whole shipping business, passenger and goods traffic at Marseilles, Toulon, St. Nazaire, Nantes, Bordeaux and Havre was absolutely paralysed. The Government had begun to send sailors and marines to enable certain vessels to clear from port and discharge cargo. Violence was threatened by the strikers to prevent this and would doubtless have been resorted to had not wiser and more moderate counsels prevailed.

Socialist politicians, as was expected, are now endeavouring to turn to account the wine crisis in the South of France. At Nimes where a great demonstration is being organised similar to those already held at Carcassone, Beziers, Narbonne etc, Socialist manifestos have been distributed indulging in the usual diatribes against capitalists. They ignore the fact that a large proportion of the demonstrators are themselves wine-growers owning their own land.

THE TSAR AND THE DUMA.

For some time past very contradictory reports, varying almost from day to day, have prevailed in regard to the position of the Duma. At one moment its dissolution is announced as imminent; at another we learn that the attitude of the ruling powers towards Russia's parliament has become more favourable and that its life will not be prematurely ended. A phase of optimism of this kind is now again in the ascendant. M. Golovin the President of the Duma has just had an audience of the Tsar, which was marked by greater cordiality on His Majesty's part. M. Golovin assured the Tsar that efforts were being made to form a stable centre coalition in the Duma, which would secure a majority enabling it to work with the Government. The Constitutional Democrats and the Poles, the two parties chiefly concerned, equally favour a policy of compromise in dealing with the agrarian question and autonomy and other contentious measures, in order to assure the passing of the Budget. It is probable enough that a solid centre coalition could have been formed long ere this but for the manner in which the Tsar and the Government have persistently ostracised and distrusted the Constitutional Democrats. It is gratifying to note that there is a growing tendency among the constitutional parties in the Duma to combine against the revolutionary Socialistic element and the Toil group or Labour party in order to secure a working majority. The Deputies are beginning to realise that persistent denunciation of the Government no longer serves any useful purpose and that the time has arrived to put a check upon heated and lengthy harangues and to get to serious business.

Great precautions are being taken for the protection of M. Stolypin, the Premier, during his summer residence at Yelagin Palace situated on one of the river islands in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. The palace belongs to the Emperor who has lent it to M. Stolypin for the summer. Accommodation is prepared for a large number of political detectives. The palace and grounds immediately surrounding it will be surrounded with a thick barbed wire fence which will be guarded by men stationed 60 yards apart, and at night 60 are lights fixed to the posts of the fence will light up the Palace. The landing stage from which three suspicious persons have already been warned off will now be strictly guarded. The Premier would appear to be in as much danger as the Tsar from the attempts of Social revolutionary assassins. The dismal list of murders and bomb outrages in various parts of the country appears to be rather increasing than otherwise. They are principally the work of what are called terrorists, mostly Social revolutionaries, while reactionary gangs (Black Hundreds) are responsible in some cases. On the 1st instant the following cases were published in St. Petersburg :—The murder of M. Isseyeff, Assistant Public Prosecutor at Orenburg, by a workman; the murder by a workman of a mining engineer at Sossnowka; the killing of two engineers by revolver shots while they were inspecting the harbour works at St. Petersburg; the murder by peasants of Court Kayserling on his estate of Greson (province of Kovno); the shooting of the rector of the ecclesiastical seminary at Penza by a young man in the garden of the establishment. Other despatches announce an attack by twenty robbers upon a Polish proprietor on his estate at Oyrodzienice. The proprietor and his wife were killed. The domestics, however, attacked the miscreants and in the fight, four of the latter and three servants were killed, and a number on either side wounded. The rest of the robbers escaped, carrying off with them several thousand roubles. At Lods a band of terrorists threw a bomb at some detectives passing along a street in company with four soldiers. Both detectives were killed, and two soldiers and three other persons wounded. A patrol of infantry hearing the explosion came up and opened fire wounding 13 persons. A thousand peasants entered the town of Sychevka (province of Smolensk) and demanded the money assigned to the district for the purpose of feeding the starving population. Failing to get it they attacked the officials, the local Governor, the Chief of Police and the examining Magistrate being injured by stones. The police fired on the rioters, killing two and wounding several others. Representations have been made to the Russian Foreign Office with regard to the shooting of Mr. Edward Howorth a British subject and manager of Gerhardt's spinning mill at St. Petersburg. Mr. Howorth was shot at with a revolver by a workman. His condition is hopeless. The assailant escaped but was subsequently arrested. Mr. Gerhardt, the owner of the mill, is also a British subject. At Tver four armed men, in broad daylight, killed a District Governor, two policemen and a civilian in the street.

The Russian Socialist Congress which has been sitting in London, has dispersed after prolonged and heated debates, as a result of which the Bolsheviki (extremists) succeeded in wresting the control of the Russian Socialist party from the Mensheviki (Moderates). A resolution adopted by the Congress declared relentless war against the Constitutional party and the party of peaceful regeneration as friends of Tsardom. The Social Democracy will fight for the complete abolition of the social and political remains of feudal barbarism. It will also uncompromisingly combat the hegemony of the petty middle class.

POLITICAL CRISIS IN PORTUGAL.

Since the deadlock which some months ago led to the dissolution of the Cortes, a political crisis of much gravity has arisen in Portugal. The decree of dissolution, contrary to constitutional practice, was unaccompanied by a Royal decree fixing the date of the next general election, and the ministry are reported to intend, and presumably with the King's sanction, to go on governing for three years longer without a Parliament. The Budget was not passed before the dissolution, the taxes are now being levied without the consent of Parliament, and popular disturbances are feared if this illegal procedure continues. The mischief may be regarded as principally due to the chaotic state of parties in the Portuguese parliament where there are no well marked party divisions properly organised under recognised leadership, but only jarring groups, now coalesing now separating, each under the control of some strong ambitious personality. It is in fact a question much more of men than of principles. The Republicans—and they are a fairly strong party in Portugal as in Spain,—encouraged by this chaotic condition of things, are daily growing bolder while on the other hand, rumours are rife of great activity among the anti-dynastic party which is working to supersede the reigning house of Saxe Coburg Gotha by the second line of the House of Braganza whose head, Don Miguel, resides in Lower Austria. Don Miguel in Portugal, like Don Carlos in Spain, has always occupied the role of Pretender, but if the reigning dynasty were seriously threatened in Portugal, the Republicans would probably have a better chance of predominance than the Miguelists. The Premier, in a speech delivered at the Liberal Club, said that do what he might he had found it impossible to carry out his programme and govern with a parliament. The present Government by Royal decree, was only of a transitory character and as soon as all parties knew how to perform their duty, Parliament would be opened.

G. W. WILLIAMS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, JUNE 22.—Searle, Lt.-Col., 35th Sikhs, on leave from Delhi.
Taylor, Capt., 32nd Cavalry on transfer from Sialkot.
Willis, Capt., R. E., on transfer from Simla.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 22.—Finley, Col. A. A. G. one leave to England.
Whitaker, Lt., 18th Infantry on leave to England.
Roberts Lt. on leave to England.
Searle, Lt.-Col. 35th Sikhs on leave to England.
Archdale, Capt. R. H. A. on leave to England.
Reed, Capt. R. A. M. C. on leave to England.
Nash, Capt. R. Scots, on leave to England.
Griffith, 107th Pioneers, on leave to England.
Oldlum, Capt. R.A.M.P. on leave to England.
Gubbin, Lt. Col. R.A M.C. on leave to England.
Paymaster, Capt. I. M. S. off leave to Nasirabad.

THE 78TH MOPLAHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

It is probable that the opportunity afforded by the reconstitution of the 78th Moplah Rifles, as a Gurkha Battalion, will be taken to re-arrange the numeral designation of certain existing Gurkha Corps. The *Pioneer* believes that the 7th Gurkhas will be linked with the 8th (another old Assam Gurkha Regiment), the latter becoming the 1st Battalion and the present 7th (which is junior of the two) becoming the 2nd Battalion of the 8th Gurkha Rifles. The present 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas, which was first raised as the 8th Gurkha Rifles, will probably again change its "tally" and become the 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkhas, its 2nd Battalion being the new Corps to be raised in place of the 78th Moplahs. This will leave the 10th Gurkhas temporarily without any 2nd Battalion, but when the 77th Moplahs is reconstituted this deficiency can be made good.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

General Sir Archibald Hunter's tenure of Command of the Southern Army has been extended by the Secretary of State to the 29th of October, 1908.

IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

It will be remembered that the Government of India has accepted the loyal offer of the Raja of Tehri in Garhwal to raise a Corps of Sappers and Miners for the Imperial Service.

On the 15th instant an inaugural parade of the new Corps was held, Major Turning, R. E., inspected the 90 men who have been already enlisted. They made a very creditable appearance.

Recruiting prospects are excellent and there will be no difficulty in raising the full strength of 175 men and with such good material the Corps should prove very useful.

Major-General Douglas Haig, late Inspector General of Cavalry in India, has in the press a work entitled "Cavalry Studies, Strategical and Tactical." These studies are based upon five Cavalry Staff Rides that were carried out in India under the direction of the General during the years 1903-1905. The publishers will be Messrs. Hugh Rees, Ltd.

THE FLOODS IN TAPTI VALLEY.

Communication Restored.

A portion of the railway embankment between Sindkheda and Nardana, on the Tapti Valley Railway was reported to have been breached by floods on the 16th inst. This caused interruption in the through communication on the line. The break in the weather was awaited by the railway authorities to repair the damage and through communication was restored at six o'clock on Saturday morning through booking of passengers has been resumed and the passengers can now travel over the line without transhipment or interruption.

THE Florio and Rubattino S. N. Coy's s.s. *Capri* from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 23rd instant. The same Coy's extra s.s. *Levanzo* left Genoa for Bombay on the 21st instant.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA, writing to H. E. the Governor of Mad

THE FRENCH WINE TROUBLES.

TROOPS JOIN RIOTERS.

Extraordinary Situation.

SOCIALISTS REPROVE LENIENCY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Six hundred soldiers last evening quitted the Barracks, and, in spite of the exhortations of their officers, joined the rioters at Beziers, with their arms and ammunition.

The General sent the 81st Infantry to prevent them joining the rioters.

The troops met and fired into the air, and the 81st Infantry thereupon withdrew.

General Bailloud eventually prevailed on the Mutineers to return to Barracks.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The French Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 327 votes to 223.

M. Clemenceau said they would continue the work of repression in the South.

In the course of an excited debate, the Socialists and Nationalists attacked M. Clemenceau, who defended General Bailloud for not firing on the Mutineers saying the latter were not Deserters.

General Turcas, Commanding the Infantry at Narbonne, has been dismissed. It is believed that he was responsible for the firing on the people.

The railway has been cut at Poulhan, preventing reinforcements from reaching Beziers. The Sub-Prefect, who intervened, was seized and made prisoner by 4,000 peasants.

The telegraphs and telephones have been cut at several other points.

WINE BILL PASSED IN PIECES.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

An official bulletin gives the casualties at Narbonne as seven deaths and sixty-two soldiers and twenty-one civilians wounded.

Fifteen more regiments of Infantry and seven of Cavalry are being sent to the South.

Rioting occurred at times yesterday evening.

In order to enable immediate application to be made and to avoid delay, the French Chamber to-day hastily passed as a complete Bill the clauses of the Wine Bill already adopted, reserving the remainder.

The proposed visit of President Fallieres to Bordeaux has been deferred until September. All public engagements of Ministers have been cancelled.

LATER.

Fresh disorders, revolver firing, and Cavalry charges occurred at Montpellier yesterday, continuing until midnight.

Several people were wounded and many were arrested.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

Italian Bank Fails.

STRINGENT SITUATION.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Financial and Commercial difficulties in Egypt have culminated in the suspension of an Italian Banking Establishment with a capital of £400,000.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The *Times* understands that London creditors are endeavouring to concert with Vienna creditors, with a view to enabling the suspended Bank to resume business.

THE LISBON RIOTS.

Demonstrations Organized.

MOVEMENT GROWING.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

A mass demonstration is being organized for the occasion of the funerals of those killed in the Lisbon riots.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The victims of the Lisbon riots were secretly buried by the police at night.

The censorship is most rigid,

Indirect telegrams show that the anti-monarchical movement is growing.

The King and the Premier remain uncompromising.

The King has authorized the Governors to suppress the newspapers, if necessary.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

Dens Closed in Shanghai.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Opium dens in the Native city in Shanghai were closed yesterday.

The Volunteers are prepared for emergencies.

All is quiet.

The Opium dens are closed, but opium is sold for consumption elsewhere.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION SCANDALS.

Grave Irregularities of Petty Officers.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Report of the Committee of Public Accounts refers to grave irregularities on the part of petty officers in the Navy in accepting commissions from contracts. It mentions that the Builders of the Battleship "King Edward VII" wilfully supplied a defective rudder, which a dismissed employ disclosed. The report condemns the system of contracting without competition, which is due to the wish to keep the plans secret.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Kent beat Hampshire by an innings and 190 runs.

The South Africans beat Derbyshire by an innings and 108 runs.

Lancashire beat Sussex by 307 runs, and Yorkshire beat Essex by five wickets.

The matches between Surrey and Middlesex and Worcester and Somerset were drawn.

THE HUMOROUS DEADLOCK.

Lord Robert Cecil's Bill Withdrawn.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

After a discussion regarding a Saturday sitting Lord Robert Cecil withdrew his Bill, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman undertaking to consider favourably the appointment of a Committee on the "Blocking Motions."

PROSECUTION OF NATIONALIST MAGISTRATE.

Arrest of Mr. Kelly.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Mr. Kelly, the Nationalist Magistrate, who was charged with using language inciting to murder was arrested early this morning, a large force of police conveyed him to Galway Jail.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Sudden Illness from Heart Affection.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Duke of Devonshire was taken suddenly ill at Ascot.

He is suffering from a weak heart.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Convention Approved.

LONDON, JUNE 21

The French Senate has approved the Franco-Siamese Convention.

ITALY'S ARMY.

Absurd Reductions Demanded.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

In the Italian Chamber, the Republicans opposed the discussion of extraordinary military expenditure, but were outvoted by 262 to 37.

M. Giolitti stated that the Government had agreed to reduce expenditure from 200,000,000 francs to 60,000,000 francs; but they could not go further, in spite of their peaceful policy, without reducing the country to impotence and closing the Arsenals.

CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Premier's Policy Upheld.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

A telegram from Pretoria states that Sir George Farrar's motion, condemning General Botha's policy, has been defeated by 45 votes to 21.

Mr. Smuts, in emphasizing the necessity for the repatriation of the Chinese, appealed to the magnates to face the inevitable and not to plunge the country in ruin

KING AND KAISER.

Likely Meeting.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

It is confirmed that King Edward, in a friendly letter, has invited the Kaiser and Kaiserin to visit England in the Autumn.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Splendid Play by the French Competitor.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

In the Open Golf Championship played at Hoylake, Arnand Massey, of France, was first with a score of 312 and Taylor was second with 314.

Massey's brilliant driving was the feature of the competition.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE BLAIR.

Late Judge of the Allahabad High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

News of the death of Mr. Harrison Faulkner Blair, late Judge of the Allahabad High Court, will be received, says the *Pioneer*, with general regret in the United Provinces.

Mr. Blair—as is often the case with English Barristers appointed to the position of High Court Judges in India—came out to this country somewhat late in life to acquire that familiarity with the manners and customs of the people that is desirable in a high Judicial Officer, but he was recognised as an able Lawyer and a sound Judge, and he did excellent work upon the Bench.

Mr. Blair had a very exalted idea of the dignity of the profession to which he belonged, and during his thirteen years in India no one did more to uphold that dignity or to impress its importance upon the Indian Members of the Bar.

The deceased was a first-rate platform speaker, and in his earlier years did much useful political work for the Liberal Party. Socially, he was very popular, and his hospitality was unbounded.

Though a strong man physically, India's hot weather tried Mr. Blair severely, and he aged rapidly during his last two or three years in this country.

Mr. Blair retired from the Bench in March, 1905, amid many demonstrations of regret from all classes.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

Progress Satisfactory.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

A telegram from London received on Saturday states that the operation on Sir Denzil Ibbetson took place on Sunday last, and that the patient is progressing most satisfactorily.

PROSECUTION OF SEDITIONISTS IN LAHORE.

Evidence for the Prosecution.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 21.

Mr. Boyd, Magistrate on Special Duty, sat at the Commissioner's Court, Lahore, which opened to-day with the prosecution by the Local Government of Pindi Das, Editor, Proprietor, Printer and Publisher of the Gujranwala weekly vernacular paper called *India*; of Dinanath, the Editor of the Lahore bi-weekly paper *Hindustan*; and of Ishar Das and Amba Pershad, under various sections of the Indian Penal Code, for sedition.

The two last accused have not yet been arrested.

Mr. C. Bevan Petman, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Dinni Chand for Dinnanath, and Lala Mehr Chand, Pleader, for Pindi Dass.

The prisoners in the dock were hand-cuffed.

Police Inspectors Rahmat Ullah, of the Lahore Police, and Ghulam Kibria, of Gujranwala, deposed as to their not having been able to arrest Ishar Das and Amba Pershad up to the present time, and of there being no hopes of their being arrested soon. The former also deposed that accused Amba Pershad is alleged to be disguised as a Mahomedan and is not in the Punjab.

At this stage the Counsel for the Crown asked the Court to proceed against Amba Pershad and Ishar Das under Section 512* of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate acceded to the request.

* [NOTE.—Section 512 provides that if it be proved that an accused person has absconded, and that there is no immediate prospects of arresting him, the Court competent to try or commit for trial such person for the offence complained of may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced of behalf of the prosecution and record their depositions. Any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be given in evidence against him on the enquiry into or trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the deponent is dead or incapable of giving evidence or his attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense, or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable.]

Mr. Misick, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Lyallpur, 1st Witness, said:—The article complained of was one addressed to the Native Forces in British India—"Bande Mataram," and the complaint was that by this publication all the four accused had committed offences under Sections 124A., 131, and 135, by exciting or attempting to excite hatred and disaffection toward the British Government established by Law in British India, and also that the accused, by the said publication, attempted to seduce Native Soldiers of the Indian Army from their duty.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Mr. Dhanraj Shah appeared also for Pindi Das at this stage.

Mukh Dial, Translator to the Civil Secretariat, said that he translated the article headed to Native Forces of India—"Bande Mataram." The translation was correct. The sentence "sepoy na bano," translated literally, meant not to become soldiers—that they should cease to be soldiers. The article was addressed to sepoys.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Ratan Chand, a Lahore trader, deposed that he was a subscriber to *India*. The paper used to come to him from Gujranwala. The issue of April 25th came from Gujranwala. He read the letter purporting to be from America and addressed to the Native Forces printed in this issue.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Rahmat Ullah, City Inspector of Police of Lahore, said that he held an enquiry in this case. A box containing papers which was found during the search at Gujranwala was made over to him. He sorted the papers and found an entry in a book shewing that Rs. 25 had been paid to the *Hindustan* Press for printing and preparation of the copy at Lahore. The heading at this page shewed that 10,000 copies were printed for the Guroo Kal Jalsa held on March 28. The Register of Subscribers showed the name of Ratan Chand as a subscriber. Witness produced a Railway Receipt, dated April 29, shewing a consignment of newspapers to Pindi Das, Editor, from Lahore to Gujranwala, the sender being Dhare Lal. Dhare Lal was "daftri" of the *Hindustan*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Duni Chand:—There was an entry in the Register shewing a payment of Rs. 20 having been made to the Main Insha Ullah Hamidia Press, Lahore, for printing, and a Money Order form corroborated this. Insha Ullah was the proprietor and Editor of *Watan*, a newspaper. Witness made a search at the *Watan* Press. The papers connected with the search were with the police.

Mahub Alam, machine-man, deposed that he was employed in the *Hindustan* Steam Press, Ishar Das was Manager of the paper, but Dinnanath managed the Press. *India* was printed at Witness's machine. There were six machines altogether. *India* was once printed at P. Harbhaqwanas' machine.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Mohamad Din, a proof-reader on the litho stone, said that he was employed in the *Hindustan* Press up to June 12th. Many papers were printed there, among them *India*, *Parkash*, *Rajput Priti*, *Nidhe*, *Sabha*, *Hindustan* and others. He did not know where *Bharat Mata* was printed. *India* of April 25th was printed at the *Hindustan* Press. Dinnanath and Pindi Das were friends and Pindi Das used to come to the Press. Witness knew Amba Pershad and Abdula Rashid, for they used to work at the *Hindustan* Press. They went away to Gujranwala about two months ago. The Register of Printing Work shown to witness had been torn out three days before the arrest. After the arrest of Pindi Das, Lala Dinnanath, Bakht Mal, and Ishar Das burnt the papers connected with *India*. The stones were ground and another lot of papers were burnt.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Willayat Ali of Lahore, newspaper vendor, said that he sold *Paisa Akhbar*, *Hindustan*, and *India* in the bazaars. *India* was printed at the *Hindustan* Steam Press, where he got it for sale from the Daftri. He had got *India* for two or three months. *India* was stopped about a month or six weeks ago.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Abdul Rashid, of Buland Shahr, an employé of the *Hindustan* was on the editorial staff up to April 20 as Sub-Editor and Printer, and after that as Private Secretary of B. Dinnanath. The *Hindustan* Steam Press was originally called *Hafiz Abadi* Press. There were three proprietors—Ishar Das, Bakht Mal, and Dinnanath, the senior partner, who used to control the Press. The letter printed in the newspaper on April 25, Dinnanath told witness, was received from America. It was a printed letter. Amba Pershad was editor of the *Hindustan* at that time. This letter was shown to witness, to Ajit Singh since deported, Kishen Singh his brother, and to Ghasita Ram, who belonged to the Anjuman-i-Mohibba-i-Watan. It was a political Anjuman. They all proposed to give away free 100,000 copies in different languages, including Gurmukhi, and to distribute it privately to the Forces. Dinnanath said that as the paper is a political one, the letter should be first published in *India* or in *Bharat Mata*. It was finally decided that it should be printed in *India*, as another article of the kind which had been printed in it had attracted public attention.

Arrangements for printing it in Nagri were made with the scribes of the *Arya Gazette* through the Manager of the *Arya Gazette*. Dinnanath asked Kuller Rams, scribe of the *Arya Gazette* to make a copy of it in Nagri in the witness's presence. Ishar Das and Pindi Das had been school-fellows. Amba Pershad was Editor of *Hindusttan*, but he used to send articles to *India* and to *Bharat Mata* as well. There used to be articles in *India* and *Hindustan* hostile to one another, but it was simply for show. In reality they were friends. The reason for this was that it might be understood by the public that *one* person was not the proprietor of both. Amba Pershad was the real Editor of *India*. From the time that he came to the *Hindustan* Press, Pindi Das was only editor nominally. He, Buta Ram, was Manager of the paper *India*. He had absconded since the date of the arrest of Pindi Das. Pindi Das used to visit the big men of Gujranwala, but never wrote any article for publication.

Cross-examination was reserved.

The Court then adjourned.

THE BATTLE OF PLASSEY.

Contemporary Account by Dr Ives.

On the battle of Plassey whose one hundred and fiftieth anniversary falls on the 23rd of June, there exist several accounts of which we consider the following, which we quote in full, to be the best.

It is by Edward Ives who came out to India as Surgeon of the flagship "Kent" of the famous Admiral Watson who took part in the transactions that led to the battle of Plassey, and who died a few weeks after that battle. Ives was in India from 1753-57, and returned home after the death of his chief, Admiral Watson, by the Overland Route, travelling through little known countries. In 1773 he published an account of his residence in India, which fell during an eventful period, and also this Overland journey, in a quarto volume which is now very rare and much sought after. "Ives' presence at many of the transactions," says Prof. Laughton, "and his personal intimacy with Admiral Watson gives his historical narrative an unusual importance, and his accounts of the manners and customs of the inhabitants and of the products of the countries that he visited are those of an enlightened and acute observer." Ives died in 1786. Writing in 1773, only sixteen years after the event, he says that already then several accounts which were written misrepresented Clive and were composed "with a view to tarnish the glory of Colonel Clive on that important victory," and that he took great pains to be accurate, and consulted Sir Eyre Coote, Clive's great lieutenant on the occasion. Clive was alive when Ives published his work. He died on 22nd November, 1774. Muxadabad is Murshidad:—

"When the army was within two days march of Muxadabad, Colonel Clive received some disagreeable advices from Meer Jaffer, which he immediately laid before a Council of War summoned upon the occasion, the majority of whose members were of the Colonel's opinion, that he ought not to advance any farther. He therefore halted where he was, and sent an express to Calcutta, desiring fresh orders. However, the same evening, Colonel Clive received a second message from Meer Jaffer, assuring him of his due performance of the articles mentioned in the treaty, but informing him that he was so surrounded with spies, as to be obliged to act with the greatest caution. This intelligence soon determined the Colonel to push on; and that very night, without waiting for any instructions from Calcutta, he gave orders for the army to hold themselves in readiness to march the next morning, when, leaving a subaltern officer with all the sick at Cutwah, he broke up his camp and marched towards the enemy through water almost to the soldiers' middles; the rainy season being now set in. At 6 o'clock in the morning the army crossed the river, and marched about two miles farther, to a large tope (or grove) where they halted till the evening. About 4 the next morning, the whole army reached Plassey grove, after a very fatiguing march, and through a whole night's rain. Advice having been brought to the Colonel, on his arrival at the grove, that the Nabob's vanguard, consisting of 6,000 men, was within three miles of our army, he ordered an advance guard of 200 Europeans, and 300 sepoys with 2 pieces of cannon to post themselves at Plassey-house; and several guards of sepoys, at proper distances from each other, round the grove.

At daybreak of the 23rd, the Nabob's army was perceived marching out of their lines towards the grove which we were in possession of. Their intention seemed to be to surround us. The Colonel thereupon formed his army; the Europeans he told off in four divisions, the 1st he put under the command of Major Kilpatrick, the 2nd under Major Grant, the 3rd under Major Coote and the 4th under Captain Gaupp. The sepoys were formed on the right and left. Plassey-grove is surrounded by a bank, our army's left flank was covered by Plassey-house and the river, and the right flank by the grove.

The enemy's army kept marching towards ours in deep columns, supported by a large train of artillery consisting of 53 pieces of cannon, chiefly of 18, 24 and 32 pounders. Their manœuvres upon this occasion differed materially from those they had been accustomed to; for instead of posting their artillery all together, as was their usual practice, they dispersed them between the divisions of their troops, and had not above two or three pieces of cannon on a spot: so that an attack upon any one part of their artillery, could not have been decisive. In this order they continued marching as far as the river would permit; but as soon as their rear was gotten out of the camp, failing in their plan to surround us, they halted; and a body of about 50 French, advancing in front of a large detachment of their army commanded by Meer Modun, one of their principal generals, with 4 pieces of cannon, lodged themselves within the banks of a tank (or pound of water) distant from us about 600 yards, and began a brisk cannonade.

Our little army was at first drawn up without the bank which surrounded the grove, but soon found such a shower of balls growing upon them from the enemy's cannon, that the Colonel thought proper they should retire under cover of the bank, leaving two field pieces without, while the other four were kept playing through the breaches in the bank. Our left wing was still covered by Plassey-house, which was about 50 yards distant, and close to the river-side.

In this situation both armies remained till about 12 o'clock, when a heavy shower of rain falling, the enemy's horse advanced, as if to take advantage of it: but when they found that our field-pieces continued firing, notwithstanding the rain, their ardour was checked. The rain ceasing, the cannonading continued till about 3 in the afternoon, when they retired without confusion to their old camp, their artillery marching first. And now, a large corps on the left of our troops was seen moving in such a manner as to make it doubtful whether their aim was to possess themselves of the village to the left, against us, or whether they were friends and wanted to join our army: but they proved afterwards to be friends under Meer Jaffer's command. However, as no signal had been agreed on (owing to the miscarriage of a messenger which he had despatched to the Colonel in the morning) they were kept at a distance by our field-pieces. After this retreat of the enemy, Colonel Clive, leaving orders with Major Kilpatrick to send him notice if the Nabob should make any new motions, went into Plassey-house to put on dry clothes, and con whether, notwithstanding the fatigue which his troops had already undergone, he should pursue the blow by an immediate attack upon the Nabob's camp, or defer it till night, when he judged from past experience the success would be certain.

During the interval, information was brought to the Colonel, that a detachment of our army, with some field pieces, was marching towards the before-mentioned tank and eminence, at about the distance of 600 yards, which had been possessed by the French, but who abandoned it when the army of Serajah Dowlah retired to their camp. Colonel Clive expressed his surprize that such a step should have been taken without his orders, and immediately hastened after the detachment, which he reached nearly at the same time as it arrived at the tank. He now found that this detachment was commanded by Major Kilpatrick whom he at first ordered under arrest for such unmilitary conduct, but was pacified by the Major's making him an apology.

The Colonel then ordered Major Kilpatrick back to the grove, and took the command of the detachment himself, resolving, since such a step had been taken, not to make any retreat, but rather to bring on a second action and make it decisive. He therefore ordered a reinforcement from the main body in the grove; upon which Major Coote with his detachment joined the Colonel. The Colonel then sent the King's Grenadiers, and a Grenadier company of Sepoys to lodge themselves behind a bank that was close upon the enemy's lines; from whence they kept a continual fire with their small arms, as did the detachment at the tank, with four pieces of cannon.

In the meantime the enemy's infantry and cavalry pushed towards our several little bodies of troops, and endeavoured to bring their heavy artillery to bear, but they met with so warm a reception, and lost so many draught-oxen and drivers, that they failed in their attempt. When the infantry and cavalry had faced our troops for some time, and stood a very smart cannonading, in which they lost a great number of men and horses, it was observed they were in some confusion, and the sepoys and sent phants grew very unruly. The College body of diate advantage of this critical and at about the orders to Major Coote to ered another officer at horse and foot upon a the angle of the camp, distance of 150 yards ceded, the enemy making but the same time Major Coote marched into their Both the general rout ensued. The assailants pursued till it was dark, and then halted at Dondpore, a place about 6 miles distance from the field of battle, where they were joined by the rest of the army from Plassey grove under Major Kilpatrick, who at the commencement of the rout received orders from the Colonel to march. The Nabob's army was computed to consist of 20,000 horse and 40,000 foot: our loss was very considerable; but he had about 500 men killed, among whom was Meer Modun (whose death was the occasion of the confusion just mentioned), besides 3 elephants, and a great many horses. Their 53 pieces of cannon, of 18, 24, and 32 poundere, fell into our hands, with their camp, baggage, elephants, &c., &c.

I have been more minute in the description of this battle of Plassey, than was Mr. Scrafton, because some persons have taken great pains to misrepresent it, with a view to tarnish the glory of Colonel Clive on that important victory, pretending that their accounts were taken verbatim from Sir Eyre Coote's journal, as read by him to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which sat the preceding sessions on East India affairs. Having therefore been lately favoured with the perusal of Sir Eyre Coot's journal, I can aver that the several publications alluded to, are totally devoid of truth; and the public may be assured that the description here given of the battle, corresponds in every material particular with that journal. Sir Eyre Coote himself also, in a late conversation with me declared "that the publications before-mentioned were absolutely false; that any person might be convinced thereof by appealing to the Minutes of the Committee of the House of Commons, where what was delivered by him on this examination, was committed to paper." He also authorised me publicly to declare "that he has on all occasions been ever ready to do justice to Lord Clive's merit."

While our army was pursuing, a large body of horse was observed on our right; after firing a few shots at them, a messenger arrived with a letter from Meer Jaffer to the Colonel, acquainting him that the corps was under his command, and requesting an interview that night or the next morning. Accordingly, the next day, he had an interview with the Colonel, when, after congratulating him on his victory, he declared himself ready to perform the articles of the treaty between them. The Colonel saluted him as Soubahdar or Nabob of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and advised him to advance immediately to Muxadabad after Serajah Dowlah, promising that he would follow to support him with his whole force. The late Nabob reached his capital, which was 20 miles distant from the field of battle, a few hours after his defeat; and the next evening, not knowing whom to trust, or what to do, abandoning himself to his fears, on Meer Jaffer's arrival, he disguised himself in the habit of a Faquier, and with one or two attendants attempted to make his escape. Meer Jaffer immediately entered the palace, where all was anarchy and confusion; but presently, Messieurs Watts and Walsh arrived from the Colonel to pacify the inhabitants, and assure them of protection: and on the 27th of June, Colonel Clive himself made his public entry into Muxadabad. Meer Jaffer visited the Colonel the next day, and the 29th Colonel Clive went to the palace, and in the presence of the Rajahs and Grandees of the Court, he solemnly handed him to the Musnud or carpet and throne of State, where he was unanimously saluted Soubahdar or Nabob, and received the submission of all present. He afterwards, and as soon as he was able, punctually fulfilled the several articles stipulated in the treaty; and conferred upon the Company, the navy and army, such liberal rewards, as fully compensated for the courage and intrepidity they had exerted in his behalf. The remaining part of the month was spent in settling many important matters, consequent to such an amazing revolution.

On the 3rd of July, Serajah Dowlah the late Nabob, after wandering about, forsaken and almost naked, was taken in his way to Patna, near Rajamaul; betrayed, it is said, by one whom he had in his prosperity cruelly treated, by causing his ears to be cut off: The next day, he was brought back to Muxadabad, and in a few hours afterwards, privately put to death by Meer Jaffer's eldest son to whose custody he was committed. The father outwardly seemed desirous of having him confined for life; but the son and other chief men did not think it prudent to hazard such a step in the present critical situation of affairs, and therefore, agreeable to the cruel maxims of Eastern policy, had him murdered in prison, and his remains were exposed on an elephant round the city. He had not-quite completed his 25th year, and but out of his reign, when he thus fell, an exit, too suitable to his sanguinary disposition, and tyrannical acts!

On the 26th of July the new Nabob sent presents, after the custom of the country, and of the East in general, to the admiral, consisting of an elephant, two fine horses, a rich Moorish dress of gold gingham, with turbans and sashes, and a rose and plume composed of diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and emeralds, which though not of great value made a pompous appearance. Admiral Pocock was also complimented with a present of the same kind. Admiral Watson received the ambassadors on this occasion with marks of great respect; dressed his ships, displaying as many flags of different nations as could be disposed of on the yards, masts, and rigging of the ships; saluted them with his cannon; and wrote the following congratulatory letter to the Nabob.

Admiral Charles Watson, the great Commander of the fleet belonging to the most puissant King of Great Britain, irresistible in battle;—To the Nabob Shujah Al Muluk Hassam o Dowlah, Meer Mahomed-Jaffer Khan Bahadur, Mahabut Jung. "Mirza Jaffer Beg, whom you have done me the honour to depute to me, has delivered me your letter and the other marks of friendship, with which you have been pleased to favour me. He has also satisfied my desire, in giving me an ample account of your health and prosperity. But what pleases me beyond expression, is to hear that all men rejoice in them; and while they acknowledge you are worthy of them, pray for their continuance. This is a satisfaction which your predecessor never knew, and which while it gives the most sublime pleasure to a mind generous like yours, promises happiness to yourself and a quiet succession to your son.

How much I and all my countrymen wish it, can only be known by the benefits you have conferred on us, the extent of which can alone be measured by your generosity, and our gratitude. May day by day make known the latter, to your content and our honour."

PABNA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

In his presidential speech at the Pabna District Conference yesterday, Babu A. Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, made a speech in explanation and defence of true Swadeshism. He handled severely the past policy of Great Britain in relation to English industries, quoting largely from recognised authorities. He eulogised the hand-loom, and made an assertion that the Indian weavers' chief need was a market—that is, a constant demand.

Babu Chaudhuri, while contending that there was nothing to be afraid of in the word "boycott," was careful to insist that those who supported the Swadeshi movement must see that the methods they adopted were entirely lawful, and that violence and lawlessness wrought nothing but harm.

Touching upon the Hindu-Mahomedan question, the speaker declined to believe that there existed any real reason why the two communities should not continue to live in amity. Hindus, he affirmed, welcomed the encouragement now being given to their Mahomedan friends.

Incidentally, the Babu made one or two rather awkward quotations from Mr. Morley's earlier writings, contrasting them with his recent declarations in Parliament.

ALLAHABAD MURDER CASE.

Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

The case of Hossein Baksh, the Mahomedan engine-cleaner, who ran amok in the engine-shed of the O. & R. Railway at Allahabad on the 11th instant, came up before Mr. C. Moore, Joint Magistrate.

After the formal evidence, witnesses and of Mr. Robertson, the Police Superintendent, were recorded, the Magistrate committed the accused to the Sessions.

Four of the wounded men are said to be in a fair way to recovery.

(OTHER TELEGRAMS WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 7.)

BOMBAY BUDGET.

STORY OF PROSPERITY.

PLETHORA OF SPEECHES.

SIR P. MEHTA AND THE REVENUE OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.)

POONA, JUNE 22.

A meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations was held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday at 12 o'clock noon; His Excellency Lord Lamington presided and there were present:—The Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, the Hon. Sir Steyning William Edgerley, the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the Hon. Meherbán Narayanrao Govind *alias* Baba Saheb Ghorpade, Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji, the Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the Hon. Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, the Hon. Syed Zain El Edrus, the Hon. Mr. Alexander Cochrane Logan, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, the Hon. Mr. F. G. Selby, the Hon. Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, the Hon. Mr. Charles Herbert Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. William Wilson Drew, the Hon. Mr. Sheikh Sadik Ali *sealad* Sheikh Sher Ali, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Barrow, and the Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes.

The answers to the questions asked by various members having been placed on the table, the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie presented the financial statement for the year 1907-08. In asking His Excellency to allow it to be taken as read, he said he desired to congratulate the Council upon the very satisfactory statement which had been placed before them.

His Excellency invited discussion on the Budget.

THE HON. MR. SETALVAD'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad said:—

Coming to the head of Education it is satisfactory to note that the aided colleges will continue to get for some years grants from Government which would enable them to meet in some measure their most crying wants. At the time the new Educational Code was carried, a good deal of tall talk was indulged in about shifting the centre of gravity from examination to teaching. If it were practicable, which I believe, is, to turn the Bombay University into a teaching University, bearing in mind that the various affiliated colleges are scattered throughout the Presidency, the cost of doing so would be enormous, and there is no prospect of the necessary monies coming forth in the near future. The only feasible way as I have said here and in other places so often is to improve the colleges, and the Government must begin to make their colleges model colleges. The report of the Colleges Inspection Committee appointed by the Syndicate shows how woefully defective they are in most vital particulars. I referred at some length last year to the state of the Elphinstone College.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

I drew attention to the inadequate equipment of the Elphinstone College in many directions and specially for scientific teaching. Practically nothing has been done in the matter during the year. But my friend, Mr. Selby, told us the other day at the Senate, that he had advised Government not to move in the matter till the question of the location of the College was once and for all finally disposed of. The removal of the College from the present buildings to more suitable surroundings allowing of quiet work and greater expansion has often been advocated at this board. I myself have on more than one occasion advocated such removal, but I do feel the question is fraught with many difficulties. The first question is where is it to be removed? Its removal to a place altogether out of the reach of the City, to places like Nasik or Deolali or Poona is to my mind completely out of the question. The College is a feature of the City, which I will on no account see it deprived of. It can therefore be removed only to some locality within easy reach of the City by tram or rail. For it must be remembered there is a considerable number of what are called day students, mostly Parsis, and if you removed the College to any long distance, you would drive them to other colleges situated in the City, and such a result would not be desirable. You can find such a place on Salsette, like Borivli but then Salsette during some parts of the year is malarious. The only place that one can think of is Trombay, but it would require immense expenditure in the way of roads, &c., before that place can be used for the purpose, although to my mind it would be profitable both for Government and the Corporation to undertake the cost, for it is a vast place, and besides accommodating the College it will provide a very large area for residential purposes. But whatever you propose to do about the location of the College you must come to a speedy decision about it. You cannot allow this College to go on as it is. If the removal is not possible add to the existing accommodation by removing the Secretariat records somewhere else and do all that can be done under existing conditions to make the College what it should be, but which it is far from being, a model college.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Coming to the Grant Medical College, Government have been promising for the last five years and more to provide a hostel for the students of that College. But we are yet no near to getting such a hostel. The site, I understand, is chosen, and the money sanctioned, but the construction has not yet been started. In this connection may I draw the attention of Government to the serious objection that I raised to erecting the hostel at Agripada? It is very distant, nearly two miles from the College, and the students who have to attend the wards in the morning and the lectures during the day would find it very inconvenient to be continuously going backwards and forwards between the hostel and the College. In fact, the inconvenience that they now suffer by having to live in various quarters of the town, away from the College, will still be there, the only difference being that they would get better quarters to live in. It would be very desirable if the hostel could be erected in the vicinity of the College. I see from the Public Works Budget that provision is made for certain students' quarters in the College compound. I do not know if it is possible to locate the whole of the quarters there instead of having a portion of them at Agripada. I may be permitted once more to refer to the system of appointing professors to this College. The professorships have come to be regarded as a monopoly of the Indian Medical Service and appointments are made to suit the exigencies of the Service. It has consequently happened in the past that a person is moved from chair to chair. Moreover, there is naturally great discontent of indigenous talent being entirely kept out of those appointments. It is, indeed, strange if during its existence of over fifty years the College has not been able to produce a single graduate fit to be a professor at the College. This is what the Colleges Inspection Committee say about it—"It is said that the two attempts made to work with Indian professors were unsuccessful, and, therefore, a renewal of the experiment is not desired. We are not in a position to judge of those experiments, but it strikes us as rather odd that in fifty years of its existence the Medical College has not produced any Indian Graduates fit to hold professorships. Of Arts Colleges at least the same could not be said."

THE GUJRAT COLLEGE.

Coming to aided Colleges I once more repeat my plea for Government maintaining properly equipped colleges for Gujrat and Sind, respectively. Government are maintaining for the Deccan such a first class College as the Deccan College, and Government should, I venture to submit, do the same for Gujrat and Sind. The Gujrat College has never come up to the pace of efficiency and although the increased grants now in force will it will go some way to improve it I am afraid to what a never, under present conditions, come. After all the college for such a province should be limited and it is funds available to the Board of Professors and keep them not possible to get proper prospects before them of when there are no pension. If the College were promotion and prestige not only will the professors get, Government minister and promotion to other colleges the responsible for pension, but the administration get more efficient. At present the College is under a Board of Management composed of members elected by the subscribers and local bodies and nominated by Government, the Collector, the District Judge and the Educational Inspector being ex-officio members. If one looks at the list of members placed on the table to-day he is struck by the fact that the Board almost wholly consists of gentlemen who have themselves not had the benefit of higher education and possess no special qualifications for efficiently controlling or managing such an institution.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Coming to primary education the recent circular letter of the Government of India has been received with great satisfaction, so far as I have been able to judge, by the educated classes in this country. That letter meets by anticipation the various arguments that are generally urged against making primary education free and recognises the principle that primary education is one of the necessities that the State are bound to provide for the general well-being of the community. I am myself unbesitatingly in favour of universal free primary education, having urged it upon the Government as early as the year 1894, and I trust and hope that your Excellency's Government will find itself prepared to accept the suggestion of the Government of India. Speaking for myself I am also in favour of making primary education compulsory although, of course, I quite realise the immense difficulties in the way of making it compulsory in all parts of the Presidency. But I do feel that there are very weighty considerations in favour of making it compulsory in the town of Bombay and other advanced parts of the Presidency. Your Excellency's Government realised the practical importance of this question as regards Bombay, and appointed a Committee to consider the whole question. It is more than a year since the Committee was appointed and there has been only one meeting of the Committee held. It was felt by the Committee then constituted that the Committee should be enlarged so as to make it more representative and they made a suggestion in that behalf to Government. Government were pleased to accept the suggestion and several more members were added to the Committee. But after the expansion of the Committee, some six months ago, it has never been called together. The then Municipal Commissioner, who was Chairman of the Committee, was perhaps fully occupied in connection with the Municipal elections held last term and had no time to think of his Committee. I trust Government will be pleased to request the present Municipal Commissioner to call the Committee together and submit an early report.

BENGALI SCHOOL GRANT.

In this connection I am compelled again to refer to the question of the building grant as regards the Sorabji Shapurji Bengali School. And your Excellency and the Council will I trust bear with me while I recapitulate shortly the facts connected therewith. The citizens of Bombay some years back raised by public subscription about Rs. 25,000 to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Bengali. The Committee appointed at the public meeting at which the memorial was decided upon handed over the amount to the Corporation and the Joint Schools Committee leaving it to them to take all necessary steps for obtaining a building grant from Government and ultimately to carry out the object of the memorial by putting up a school building to be named after Mr. Bengali. The Joint Schools Committee after some waiting succeeded in finding out a suitable building and it was estimated the total cost, including

months earlier than usual. Up to now generally the budget debate came on the latter part of August and sometime in September, nearly six months after the year for which the budget was framed had passed away. The discussion became practically useless with reference to the year for which the budget was made and took away much of its interest, I trust that the circumstance that the budget discussion comes in the early part of the year will have the effect of causing it to be regarded as more practical than academical, and I hope that it will enable Government to give effect to the suggestions of the non-official Members of the Council which they approve even during the year for which the budget is framed.

In connection with the head of Land Revenue the increase on the receipt side in the revised estimates of 1906-7 of about 34½ lacs over the budget estimate of the same year and of about 68 lacs over the actual receipts in 1905-6 does not appear to me as a matter for unmixed gratification. The latest reports that are available show that in many places unusually large numbers of coercive processes are resorted to in obtaining the revenue collections. The increase in the collection while they may tend to shew that the year was more prosperous than the one that preceded it, when taken with the other circumstances also shews that much more was collected than the condition of the ryots and the circumstances of the season justified. For instance in the district of Ahmedabad while the number of distraints for the recovery of land revenue was only 16 in the year 1904-05, they rose to 1245 in the year 1905-6. The fact of this large increase has been disposed of by a short remark in the Administration report that it can only be attributed to recalcitrancy on the part of the revenue payers. Now I have very often been at issue with the Honorable Member for Finances as to whether the recent increasing necessity of resorting to the more oppressive descriptions of coercive processes is owing to an increase of contumacy among the revenue payers or because they are required to pay more than their means enable them to do. Even upon an assumption that whenever a coercive process is used it is necessitated by the contumacy of the revenue payer, I submit that when such extraordinary increase of processes is noticed, it is very desirable to enquire whether the increases have been confined to one or two talukas or have been prevalent throughout the district and what are the causes which converted people who were always found very unwilling to meet the revenue demands of Government during the times of the greatest difficulties into contumacious defaulters. In cases of such exceptional increases it is, I submit, not proper to dismiss the fact merely by an assumption of recalcitrancy, but an enquiry as to how a sudden change in the character of the people can be explained is much needed. I have never denied that a few contumacious people may be found among the revenue payers of Government, but I submit that contumacy alone does not explain the situation, and that the difficulties that the officers of Government now experience in recovering the revenue which once flowed in very smoothly is not altogether attributable to the contumacy of the revenue payers. We occasionally come across cases which are put forward as evidence of the grossest contumacy which on further enquiry resolve themselves into cases of unjustifiable ill-treatment of agriculturists by the officers of Government. The case of one Mohonji Jivan of Abrama in the Bulsar Taluka was one of this kind. Some account of his ill-treatment appeared in the newspapers; and Government on the reports of their officers issued a press note in which they announced that Mohonji had acted very contumaciously and showed that his treatment was quite justified. This matter fortunately got an occasion of being sifted judicially and the result of the judicial enquiry was that Mohunji had received notice to pay the Government dues on one of his properties, that he took the amount for payment, that a warrant for his arrest for the non-payment of the amount had been kept in readiness, that he paid the amount claimed from him in the notice, but instead of its being credited in that particular account the payment was appropriated against some other demand and he was taken under arrest without even being given an opportunity of bringing in the sum due from him and marched through the town in the custody of revenue peons and even after the amount was paid he was not ordered to be released but was marched again in custody to the presence of the Mamlatdar. The judicial enquiry showed that there was really no contumacy on the part of Mohunji, but that he was ill-treated without any real reason with the object that his ill-treatment may terrorise other revenue payers of Government. Then in connection with a bhagdar of Kangam in the Jambusar Taluka whose case was mentioned last year as establishing the fact that the revenue payers of Jambusar were generally contumacious it was alleged that he rather preferred going to gaol as a revenue defaulter for non-payment of a demand of Rs. 900, though to the knowledge of the Assistant Collector he was able at once to put his hands on at least two thousand rupees. Government have no doubt to act on the report of their officers, but to one outside the revenue service, it does strike as a matter of surprise that when the Assistant Collector had personal knowledge of the defaulters possession of money on which hand could at once have been placed, why he made no effort to seize the money direct and took the very circuitous and delatory course of compelling him in by putting him in gaol. I have made some enquiry into this man's case and I find that he was neither a registered occupant nor a party in possession of the property during the year in respect of which the revenue was claimed. His father was a sharer in Kangam, a bhagdari village; and his annual liability to Government in respect of this share was Rs. 900. During this year there was a poor monsoon, the crops of M. Kangam were officially estimated to be slightly over 4 annas and the collection of half the revenue in the village was suspended under the orders of the Collector. Thus his liability for this particular year was of Rs. 450. The Bhagdar cultivated only a part of the land and the rest of the land was in the hands of tenants. The Bhagdar's own land yielded a crop worth only Rs. 40. No rent was recovered from the tenants. In April Mr. Rothfield, the Assistant Collector, went to the village and found the Bhagdar suffering from a fatal illness and confined to his bed. Mr. Rothfield demanded from him the amount of his dues and he expressed his inability to pay them. Thereupon his son Gangaram was taken into custody and kept under detention for two days without any formal process; he was subsequently made to pass an agreement to the Mamlatdar that he would recover the rents from the tenants and pay the Government dues out of the same and then permitted to go. Then the Bhagdar died. On the 20th day after his death his son was sent for by the Aval Karkun to another village and he was informed that there was a warrant of arrest against him in respect of Government dues. The warrant was for Rs. 2,631 plus a penalty of ¼ on some portion of the demand. This amount included land revenue of the year other than that had been suspended the arrears of past years, the local cess arrears and the takavi instalments that had become payable by the deceased and also the current years unsuspended revenue, the arrears of past years, the local cess arrears and the tagavi instalments that had become due from some other Bhagdars, on the ground that as the village was bhagdari, he was jointly liable for the same with the Bhagdars who were in actual possession. This man was kept under arrest in the Jambusar Mamlatdar's Kutchery for 10 days and was then sent to Mr. Rothfild who directed him to be taken to the Civil gaol to undergo imprisonment for 6 months. After this the father-in-law and the uncle of the man collected between them Rs. 109-13-10. This money was paid and accepted by the Revenue Officer. This payment was made on the 18th of November 1905, but no order for his release was issued till the 10th, of December on which day he was ordered to be discharged. From the above facts it would appear that the really aggrieved party in the matter was the Bhagdari, son who was illegally arrested and imprisoned, who was detained in confinement notwithstanding payment and who was called upon to make an unreasonably large payment considering the state of the season. When this man learnt of the allegations that had been made against him in this council as well as in the Land Administration Reports of the year, he applied for enquiry to the Collector of Broach, but this was avoided by the Collector demanding a certified copy of the order against which he appealed.

In connection with this question I beg to draw the attention of Government to the fact of the exceptionally large number of notices of forfeitures that appear to have been issued in the District of Broach. They were 2,746. Agn. Your Excellency will also be pleased to note that the Collector in Gujarat feel unable to dispose of the forfeited portion of them remain as lands in the hands of Government. Thus in Ahmedabad out of 2,063 acres of land forfeited only 60 acres were disposed of and the remaining 2,003 remained unoccupied in the hands of Government. In the Kaira District 384 acres were declared forfeited, no portion of the same was disposed of and the whole of it has remained in the hands of Government. In the Panch Mahals 775 acres were declared forfeited; of this only 25 acres were taken up and the remaining 750 acres have remained in the hands of Government. In the Broach District 2,849 acres were forfeited out of which only 451 acres were taken up and the remaining 2,398 acres have remained in the hands of Government. In the Surat District 1,583 acres were declared forfeited. Of these 521 acres were taken up and 1,062 acres have remained in the hands of Government. In the District of Thana 926 acres were declared forfeited; of these only 159 acres were taken up and 767 acres were left in the hands of Government. The result of the forfeiture operations in the Northern Division was that there was an increase of 7,364 acres of land yielding a revenue of Rs. 17,214 left unproductive in the hands of Government. As under the present condition in the Northern Division when there is so much of waste lands in the hands of Government I think this form of coercive process should be avoided as much as possible.

From what I have observed in the different parts of the Northern Division I respectfully beg leave to point out that discontent and dissatisfaction with reference to their treatment in the matter of the collection of revenue are increasing among the agricultural communities. There are many among us who attribute this to the generally unsympathetic treatment of the revenue payers. The Government officers no doubt say that they have great sympathy for the agriculturists that they are liberally treated and any hard treatment that is observed is confined only to those who have deserved it by their contumacy. In these wide divergence of views on this most unfortunate matter I submit that it is most desirable that Government should order an enquiry to be made as to whether there is any such real discontent and dissatisfaction and if there be what are the causes of the same.

In connection with the Land Revenue head of the budget Your Excellency will permit me to offer a few remarks on the final rules about the suspensions of the collection of revenue and its remission that were issued by Government in the month of March last. There are in some particulars very important differences between the present rules and those that were promulgated in March 1906. Some of these changes I recognise as a decided improvement over the rules of 1906. Government have done well in abolishing the distinction between Gujarat and the Konkan on one side and the Deccan on the other. Thus under the rules of 1906 while in Gujarat and the Konkan when the estimate of the crops was 4 annas the collection of the whole of the revenue was to be suspended, in the Dekhan under corresponding circumstances the collection of only half the revenue was allowed to be suspended; under the new rules there would be a suspension of the collection of the whole revenue when the crop is of 4 annas whether it is be in Gujarat, Konkan or the Dekhan. In the same manner while under the rules of 1906 a suspension of the collection of half the revenue was given in Gujarat and the Konkan when the crop was over 4 and under six annas, under like condition no supension was to be made in the Dekhan. Under the new rules half the collection is to be suspended when the crop is over 4 and under 6 annas whether it be in Gujarat, Konkan or the Dekhan. Again under the old rules when the crop was over 12 annas and more in a year following a year of suspension an amount equal to three years assessment including that of the current year was required to be collected, in the Dekhan but under the new rules this has been reduced to an amount equal to two years assessments. Then again the scale of collection of suspended revenue was higher for the Dekhan than for Gujarat and the Konkan, now both the scales have been assimilated. The only difference between Gujarat and the Dekhan that is now maintained is that while in Gujarat the arrears when they exceed a year's revenue are to be wiped off, arrears equal to two year's revenue are allowed to accumulate in the Dekhan. In this matter too it would have been desireable if the Gujarat scale were adopted for the Dekhan.

There is another important particular in which the new rules differ from the old ones. Under the old rules all orders for suspensions and remissions of land revenue carried with them by implication, suspension or remission as the case may be of the Local Cess; under the new rules the suspension or remission of the Land revenue does not carry with it the suspension or remission of the Local Cess. As the suspension or remission of the Cess are likely to disorganise the finances of the Local Boards and would disable them more or less from carrying out their educational, sanitary and other responsibilities I consider this alteration to be also very salutory.

But there are other alterations of which I am unable to speak so favourably. Under the Rules of 1906 a differentiation was made between poor tenants i. e. occupants who paid Rs. 10 or less as assessment and persons who held under the restricted tenure and ordinary revenue payers. Thus according to the rules of 1906 while in Gujarat when the crop was over 4 annas and under 6 annas the collection of only half the revenue was to be suspended in the case of ordinary tenants; in case of occupants paying Rs. 10 and under as assessment or those holding under restricted tenure the collection of the entire revenue was to be suspended; again when there was an entire failure of crops a remission of the revenue was to be given at once to persons who paid Rs. 10 and less as assessment or to those who held under a non-transferable tenure. Under the new rules these occupants will have no differential treatment as poor agriculturists but they would be treated on the some footing with richer cultivators. When the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill was before the Council the Members of Government and their Officers spoke so strongly of the great indulgence they would be able to shew to persons who held under the restricted tenure that one is surprised to find that they take away the Collector's power to treat them with a little more liberality than ordinary occupants. Taking the Gujarat proportions between the revenue and average it is difficult to conceive how a tenant under a restricted tenure holding under 5 acres of land without any resources of his own, without any credit and without any property to give in security would be able when his crop is from 4 to 6 annas to maintain himself, his family and his cattle and pay in addition half of the Government assessment or how he would be able to pay more than one assessment in a year following one of entire failure of crops. If restricted tenure is to be made tolerable for all times I submit that the indulgence that was shown to persons holding under it under the old rules ought to be continued. With reference to occupants in Gujarat whose assessment is Rs. 10 or less these are generally the poorest of the poorest: they would find the [illegible] great straits when the crops are under six annas and it is lenient treatment that has enabled them to eke out their existence through this last decade of distress and misery. I am afraid that this class of agriculturists must disappear and sink into the position of day labourers if the Government demands are to be pressed out of them during seasons of scarcity and distress. I do recognise the difficulty of arranging that the relief reaches most people of this class and that wealthier people do not take the benefit of it. But with the help of the record of rights I do not think that with a little intelligent trouble our village officers and circular inspectors would not be able to prepare a fairly reliable statement of persons who would fall under this class in each village. The poor agriculturists would regard it as a great grievance if this indulgence which they have enjoyed for 3 or 4 years is taken away from them.

In connection with the rules of suspensions and remission of revenue I submit there are some matters upon which further distinct orders are required. First as regards what are known among revenue officers as unauthorised arrears. When the Collector directs that no suspension should be given or that suspension to the extent of one half is to be given there can be no question as to the right of the use of such coercive measures as are provided for by law during that year for the recovery of that of which the collection has not been suspended; but when it is not collected in that year the same principle should be applied to its collection as to authorised suspensions and no distinction ought to be made between authorised and unauthorised arrears. The limitations as to the extent of collections that when the crop is 4 annas and less no collection should be made, when it is over 4 and under 6 half a year's assessment should be collected; when it is between six and 8 annas an amount equal to one year's assessment should be collected; when it is between 8 and 12 annas an amount equal to 1½ times the annual assessment should be collected and when it exceeds that, an amount equal to two years demand should be collected, are based upon the estimates of the ryots' capacity to pay without bringing himself into difficulty. The ryot would not be able to pay a larger proportion of revenue because his arrears were unauthorised and were not formally ordered to be suspended; a good deal of the difficulty of collection has arisen because the so-called unauthorised arrears are attempted to be recovered irrespective of what multiple they are of a year's revenue and of the conditions of the crop in the year in which the attempt is made to recover the arrears. There grows a marked disproportion between the amount to be recovered and the ability of the ryot to pay. It is all very well to say that the wiping off the old arrears may encourage a spirit of contumacy; but I submit that it would be practical wisdom to wipe off at once arrears up to 1905-6 irrespective of the condition whether they are authorised or not. A good part of the old arrears would have to be written off one day. These arrears place in the hands of the lower subordinates considerable power of annoying the revenue payers and their existence causes considerable administrative difficulties.

Another point in connection which orders of Government are needed is in reference to the amount to be collected in respect of rice lan is for the years in which water requisite for a successful crop of rice has not been received and in consequence there is no sowing of rice or the crop sown is unsuccessful. The orders issued by Government in this matter are interpreted differently in different districts. In some places a narrower interpretation is given to the orders. It is stated that the rule only applies to cases of fields which have supplies from wells, tanks, &c. But I submit that the rice lands are charged higher rates because they have water advantages [illegible] it go wells or tanks or other sources of water supply they are very hard on the owners of rice lands that advantage have to pay the higher rates due to water not permit the the quantity of rain that falls does Government will be paying crop to be raised, and lands which depend ...ssed to make it clear that rice obtain their supply from Akashia water and do not intended to be comprised w...ther sources are also rule promulgated by them. ...he benefits of the

There is another point in conne... question to which I wish to direct Your ...ncy's attention. It is necessary in order to carry out ...ency's that have been laid down by Government to ...les the village officers and the revenue payers to ...s stand properly what portion of revenue is to be collected, what portion is to be suspended and what remitted that a statement giving this information should be prepared under authority and published some days before the first instalment of revenue becomes due; in some districts the preparation of such statements is delayed till May and in the meanwhile the work of collection proceeds apace and the poor revenue payers are forced to pay revenue of which under the orders of Government they are entitled to claim suspensions or remissions. The man who pays the demand readily suffers and the one who delays gets the benefit of the ruis. I request that Government should issue orders that the patras giving the amounts of suspensions and remission should be notified in all cases before the first day fixed for the payment of the Government dues.

The question of the recovery of tagavi debt is so much mixed up with that of the recovery of revenue that I think it proper to refer to it in this place. The recovery of takavi particularly when the year is a bad one or is claimed in addition to the arrears of revenue of previous years is conducted with such hardship that I am glad that a Committee of experts is sitting to consider all the questions that arise in connection with it. Whether remission of takavi ought to be made or not I submit that it is very unreasonable that when there is a total failure of crops so as to necessitate a complete suspension of revenue or such partial failure as to necessitate the suspension one of half that the ryot should be forced to pay his takavi debts. Where is he expected to get his money for paying his debts? It is because Government consider that he has no resources that they think proper to suspend the collection of their revenue from him. Would it then be right when the revenue is entirely suspended or he has actually paid to Government all that he was expected to spare, to distrain his plates and dishes, his bedding and his cot or to forfeit his lands or to send him to gaol because he was unable to repay his takavi instalments? Under such circumstances the instalment of takavi may be put off but it would not be proper to put pressure upon him for the purpose of making him to pay. The position is this. Government have several claims against a revenue payer, current year's revenue demand, arrears of previous years and takavi instalments becoming due during that year and previous years. The ryot has a particular limited sum to meet these liabilities. Owing either to the badness of the seasons or the heaviness of his combined liabilities or both these causes together the money in his hands is not sufficient to satisfy them all. If Government wish that out of these liabilities the discharge of any particular liability should have precedence they can appropriate the ryots payments towards it and satisfy the other liabilities out of the balance left. If they wish to give precedence to the recovery of the takavi, they would have to increase the amount of their suspension of the arrears and the current revenue. If they want arrears first they would have to make larger suspensions so far as the current year's revenue and the takavi is concerned. If they wish to give precedence to the recovery of the revenue of the current year then there would be larger suspensions of the takavi, and the arrears of previous years; but when there is an insufficient sum for the satisfaction of all the combined liabilities they could not say that the recovery of revenue ought to be the first change and then use pressure for the recovery of the takavi instalments on the ground that remission of the takavi can only be very sparingly given. In connection with the question of the remission of takavi it should be borne in mind that takavi is given for two purposes firstly for the improvement of land and secondly for the purchase of seeds and cattle and maintenance of the borrower and his family during years of distress and in the matter of remission a distinction has to be made between the takavi of these two classes. As regards advances bona fide received and applied for the permanent improvement of lands I do agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie that where the improvement has been successful remission ought to be sparingly given; but the payments of the instalments should be put off each time that the conditions of the seasons prevent him from paying; but this cannot apply to the takavi of the other kind. During years of difficulties the questions of recovery and suspension of revenue become so much mixed up with that of the advance of takavi that these liabilities cannot be put on different grounds. If takavi is given on a liberal scale the man easily pays his revenue demand or there is much less of suspension. If the takavi advances are not large the collection of revenue would be retarded. Thus the collection of revenue and the giving of takavi act and re-act upon each other and it would therefore be unjust then that a man should receive remission because his land revenue has not been paid and another should be refused remission of his takavi debt when this very takavi should have enabled him to pay off the revenue demands. I submit that in connection with agriculturists' loan which have not been given for improvement purposes they should not be allowed to hang over the agriculturists' neck for an indefinite number of years but they should be wiped off on the same conditions as those on which suspended revenue is wiped off.

There is another point to which I desire to refer under this head. It relates to the Taluka of Matar. It has suffered very severely from the visitations of famine and plague. It is a very highly assessed Taluka. Its economic condition is getting worse every year. Its population has become much reduced, its soil has become largely deteriorated, its livestock is considerably diminished and much land has gone out of cultivation. It appears that Mr. Scotson, the Assistant Collector, has described at great length the unfortunate condition of the Taluka, and I am sure it must be causing much anxiety to the officers of Government. I am sure they must be using their best efforts to improve the condition of the Taluka; but there are two points in connection with their actions which appear to me not to lead to that end but an opposite one. There is in that [illegible] which has to be [illegible] by occupants of the Vania Class. In whatever manner they might have acquired these lands many of them have taken to the business of agriculture and cultivate portions of lands held by them or get them cultivated by servants; they let out their other lands to tenants upon a very narrow margin of profits. Knowing how difficult it is to get tenants to cultivate their lands they are treating them liberally and on occasions of distress help them by advances of grain and money. During the greater portion of the last decade there was no rain or very insufficient rain for the growing of any crop or for growing rice crops. For these remissions were given to Patidar Kanbi and other occupants of the agriculturist castes. Whenever suspensions or remissions were given by Government to their occupants the Vania landlords also under the advice of Government officers gave their tenants like suspensions and remissions with a view to entitle themselves to corresponding treatment from Government but now arrears of revenue from the year 1901-2 are claimed from them. The Collector refuses to give them remissions of water rates during the period that Government were unable to give them water for watering their crops and when they had not sufficient rain for growing their rice crops. The Vanias allege that they have adopted the profession of agriculturists but no enquiry is made into their allegations, but they are told that as they are Vanias no indulgence would be shewn to them. I submit that an occupant is reasonably entitled to claim remission of the water rate when he does not get enough of either rain or irrigation water for growing his crop; I think the Collector is not justified in refusing to Vania cultivators that indulgence which has been give to the other occupants particularly when they undertake to satisfy the Collector that they have given the corresponding remissions to their tenants or to give him satisfactory assurances for granting such remission. I submit that under the present condition of the Taluka it is most undesirable that any such harshness should be shown to the Vania occupants as may compel them to surrender their lands.

Another matter of complaint in connection with this Taluka relates to the treatment of the Kalamhandi villages; the irrigated lands of the Kalamhandi villages yield a fixed revenue of ever eighty thousand rupees. The irrigation rates on the Chandola system can bring a revenue of about Rs. 8,8,0. Quite apart of the question whether Government by throwing some of Hathmati water into the Khari would be justified in diverting some water at the head of the Khari the Chandola canal on the ground that the diverted water represented the increase that was received from the Hathmati, to the detriment of the ancient rights of the occupants on the banks of the Khari and Kharola, I respectfully submit that the interest of the Government revenue require that till the wants of the cultivators on the Khari and Kharola banks who pay a permanent revenue of over 80,000 rupees a year are met no diversion of water should be permitted to be made towards the Chandola system. It is not proper that for a very small gain Government should risk the loss of a large permanent revenue. Last monsoon the officers of Government felt themselves unable to give water to the cultivators on the Khari Bank and they gave them notice in about the month of August not to cultivate more lands as they would be unable to supply water from the Khari; the lands consequently remained uncultivated; it consequence of the lateness of the notice they were unable to raise any other crops which they might have done if the notice were earlier and yet the officer of Government require them to pay not merely the dry crop assessment but to pay the higher assessment of the lands. I apprehend that there would be considerable loss to the permanent Government revenue if the complaints of the inhabitants of the Kalamhandi villages that notwithstanding that they pay the irrigation revenue and the higher rate on the lands they do not receive enough water and therefore [illegible] sowrice or get successful crops

Another point upon which I wish to touch in connection with the question of land revenue refers to the pitch of assessment on Talukdari villages. It appears in many cases that between the Khalsa and Talukdari villages in the neighbourhood of each other and of [illegible] lands have the same agricultural value, the pitch of assessment of the Talukdari villages is much higher than that of ryotwari villages. In some instances it has [illegible] lages have lapsed and [illegible] that the Talukdari villages to reduce the pitch of assessment have been obliged which the Talukdari villages [illegible] There are cases in Government and after the payment [illegible] managed by ... and the expenses of management [illegible] and the expenses are left for the payment of [illegible] adequate sums are left for the [illegible] of Talukdar's families or the [illegible] or of their debts. Recently after Mr. Robertson's [illegible] some relief in the shape of a reduction of Government demands has been given to some Talukdars, but the relief has not been as general or adequate as the circumstances of the Talukdars require. I submit that for the maintenance and [illegible] deration of the position and respectability of the [illegible] families whom the Talukdars now represent Governm[illegible] will be pleased to have fresh survey made of their villages.

In connection with the question of [illegible] ducation I submit it is a matter of regret that Your Excellency's Government have not been able to utilise the grants made for primary education in a proper manner and that the Imperial Government have therefore declined to make for this year the grant that this Government required. In every District there is a growing demand for new schools, the salaries are inadequate, there is no adequate supply of teaching appliances and a large number of places are without school buildings, I am unable to understand why before the commencement of the Financial year the Education Department should not have in readiness the schemes for the opening of new schools and the making of other improvements so that the grants for the year may be fully utilised.

From certain remarks that appear in the last report of the Director of Public Instruction it appears that officer thinks that as the present strength of the training schools and colleges is not such as to give the necessary supply of trained and efficient teachers that would be demanded by the new school, there would be check to the increase of schools for which special allotment has been made. It may be that in course of time as schools increase and a larger proportion of the people receive education the existing arrangements for training teachers may be found inadequate. But for the new primary village schools that are to be opened trained teachers are not necessary and I trust that there will be no delay in the opening of as many new schools as the special allotment will allow on the ground that the supply or trained teachers is not sufficient.

In connection with Municipal Councils in the Presidency I beg again to draw the attention of Your Excellency to the fact that though Local Self-Government for nearly a quarter of a century, though the experiment on the whole has been found successful, not the slightest effort is made to make any increase of elective members on Municipal boards. In almost all Municipalities the Member of elected numbers is the minimum required by the law. The Municipal Act requires that the elected Councillors shall be not less than one half of the whole number including the President and there is no limit as to the maximum of elected members. Except in the Karachi Municipality where there is one elected member more than the minimum, all the other Municipality have the minimum member of elective member; there are many Municipalities of towns having large population and in which there are many well educated and intelligent men which for some reasons which the public are unable to understand are regarded as backward and though the Municipalities then have existed for many years, the residents thereof have not been given any right of electing their members. The Municipalities are the best institutions where the lessons of self-Government can be learnt, and I submit that they ought to be constituted on popular basis as far as possible. I trust Your Excellency ought to institute an enquiry as to whether a larger proportion of elective members cannot be given to most of these Municipalities and whether the time has not arrived to give the privilege of election to towns with population of 5,000 and upwards where Municipalities have existed for many years. The observations that I have made about the Municipalities apply with even greatest force to Local Boards. In closing my remarks I beg to express my sincere hope that the year proves very prosperous and that Government are able to spend more money after education and other like object and such conditions as give rise to friction between the rulers and the ruled are minimised as far as possible.

The Hon. Meherban Narayanrao, chief of Ichalkaranji, next spoke.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla also joined the other members in congratulating the Finance Member on his being able to present such a satisfactory Budget this year. The subject of finance was considered to be very dry but he must admit that the fullest and clear explanations furnished to the councillors by the Finance Member rendered it an interesting Budget. It was a Budget of prosperity. He did not doubt there was no difference of opinion, in the Bombay Presidency, in wishing that the Provincial Government should be given a freer hand in the matter of finances than it was at present. He was glad to notice that Sir Steyning Edgerly in his speech in the Imperial Council referred to the subject and asked for a greater decentralization, and he hoped that in view of the authoritative statements that followed since, the local Government would have greater liberty in utilizing the finances at their disposal for the better government and administration of the Presidency. There was no doubt that within the restricted discretion which the Government had, they had on this occasion attempted to provide funds for various works of public utility. One thing that he noticed with particular satisfaction was the provision of two lakhs of rupees in the present Budget for the construction of school buildings in the City of Bombay; and the grant of Rs. 70,000 which was proposed to be increased to a lakh of rupees, towards the museum. There were other wants too, which he was sure would in course of time be satisfied. Next he wished to invite attention of the Council to the arrangement that had been made in the matter of irrigation. It appeared from the statement that the arrangement in the current settlement with the Government of India was that the revenues from irrigation should be equally divided between the Local and the Imperial Governments and that the expenditure including the interest on the capital outlay in carrying out the works of irrigation was also to be equally divided. He did not wish to dilate upon the point that it was highly essential in the interests of the Presidency that greater attention should be paid to irrigation works, on such a basis as should be considered generally satisfactory. He wished to point out that the arrangement between the Local and Imperial Governments as regarded their respective liability in the matter of irrigation works. The expenditure as well as the revenue were equally divided between them. The figures in the Budget showed that the direct revenue was six and a half lakhs and the expenditure was Rs.31,47,000. Thus there was a deficit of about twenty-five lakhs. This was counterbalanced by the revenue which was declared exclusively from land under irrigation. This was shown in the Budget at Rs. 30,50,000 and it was stated in the explanatory note that it left a balance of Rs. 6,40,000. This did not include the cost of maintenance and repairs, which were put at Rs. 8,04,000. If that amount was not included, the surplus would be converted into a deficit. Whatever that might be, he was afraid that if the Bombay Government were called upon to bear in equal shares, it would have the effect of discouraging the undertaking of protective irrigation works. So far, however, as irrigation works were concerned he thought there was no difficulty, because the returns would be sufficient to meet all these charges; but if the Local Government had to make provision for any difficiency which might be found on the liability of charges in consequence of unproductive works, then those works would not be so readily and willingly pushed as, under ordinary circumstances, they would have been. It appeared to him that the protective works were on the same footing as expenditure on famine works. This irrigation work should be treated as and placed on the same footing as the famine work. He did not think that this Government ought to be made liable for any defeiency in the adjustment of accounts in the matter of irrigation. He did not see that much useful purpose could be served by the present complicated system of accounts in connection with famine expenditure. He knew that the Bombay Government had asked the Government of India to take over all the direct expenditure on famine. The Government of India considered he Imperial revenue to consist of all the monies collected from salt, opium, and customs while land revenue and excise and forest revenue were treated on a specific basis. The net result of these additions and subtraction was a tribute which the Bombay Government paid to the Government of India, amounting to three crores of rupees. He asked if an arrangement would not be better, which determined that in normal seasons the tribute of this Government to the Government of India should be so many rupees,—the arrangement to last for a large number of years to enable to the local Government to develop resources and place the increased revenue towards the interest of the Presidency. The present large surplus was the result of the surpluses which the Government of India had had for many years, and it was satisfactory, after so long, that surplus which had prevailed in the Imperial Government should reach the Local Government. Mr. Ebrahim then referred to the necessity of providing over-bridges in the northern part of the island. There had been negotiations between the Corporation and the Railway Companies for a long time, but so far nothing had resulted. He hoped it was now brought to fruition. Speaking on the question of primary education Mr. Ebrahim remarked that a general feeling of satisfaction prevailed in the Presidency at the wise attitude adopted by the Government of India in having brought forward for consideration the question of free education in the country. In his opinion the sooner they resorted to free and compulsory education the better it was in the interests of the country. He then drew attention of the Government to the wants which the Mahomedans were on the Government qualities in the Presidency. There

The Hon. Dr[illegible]nicipal Act and he hoped the length, remarking, [illegible] recourse to it.

some measure be sure [illegible] then spoke at some agriculturist was not alto[illegible]vernment should in some measure [illegible] due from the [illegible] because

the latter would urge his inability to pay. He was, however, against the adoption of unnecessarily harsh measures.

THE HON. MR. VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY.

Your Excellency,—My opening words on the able and interesting Financial Statement presented to us by the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, are words of cordial congratulation. Not only has he a record closing balance of over a crore of rupees to show, but he is able, through the far-mindedness of the Imperial Government, to count in future years on not being reduced to the dire straits to which a single failure of rains had hitherto brought us. The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie has described the new arrangement with the Government of India fully in his statement. The Government of India recognise, as we have all along claimed that they should, that the cost of famine relief is not merely a provincial but also an imperial concern. Hitherto the guiding principle in this matter has been that not until the resources of the Provincial Government were exhausted, did the Government of India step in to bear the cost of famine relief, with the result that as soon as the rains showed signs of failure, whole or partial, Provincial Governments had to cut down expenditure on all directions and provide themselves with the money to provide help to the famine-stricken. In the hurry of the moment, of course, there is no time to make exact estimates. The great end is to provide as large a sum as possible for possible contingencies in famine relief and the set back to the Province is generally more than what the actual needs of the situation require. It happened like this in this Presidency last year, and though Government hastened, as soon as they discovered that famine expenditure fell far short of the estimate, to give back large amounts to the several Departments that had come under the retrenchment process, it was not possible to make up for lost time. When the estimates prove to be fully necessary, of course, the provincial finances are crippled. The new arrangement with the Government of India saves us from these risks of interuption and insolvency. The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie has summed the net result of that arrangement on our financial position, as being that we shall be able to stand a pretty severe famine without reducing our ordinary expenditure to any serious extent, if at all. This is extremely satisfactory, and it is permissible to hope that with such a steady basis the future financial condition of the Province will be one of progressive development. The Government of India is also entitled to our gratitude for undertaking to recoup the direct famine charges borne by the provincial finances during the last two years.

Your Excellency, the Government of India have been just, even generous, to us, but I am afraid we have not done full justice to ourselves. We are accustomed so often to be told that improvements have to be postponed for want of funds that it is a refreshing variation to be told that, though we had the funds, we could not carry out the improvements owing to some other cause. This has become such a feature of our financial administration of late years that the Government of India decline to pass our budgetted expenditure though we have the money to pay for it. In the words of the Hon. the Rev. Member they tell us: "You have the money to spend but it is unlikely that you will be able to spend it. You have never succeeded in spending up to the present so much as you propose." The Hon. Member has explained to us that in Police, Education, and certain other heads, we have not been able to spend up to our estimates, principally because it has been impossible to get through the schemes of reorganization on which the expenditure had to be incurred. He implies that the delay has been chiefly due to the Secretary of State, whose sanction has to be obtained for all new appointments carrying above a certain salary, and suggests that it may be avoided if Local Governments had a freer hand. The subject of decentralization is shortly to be considered by a strong Committee which will no doubt consider whether this particular form of the principle is expedient or inexpedient. In this connection I am glad to see from the Budget estimates that provision is made for increased house-rent allowance to Constables of the Bombay City Police, and for the exemption of those drawing pay not exceeding Rs. 20 per mensem from the deduction of half-an-anna in the rupee hitherto made from their pay on account of superannuation charges. The readiness of Government to redress the legitimate grievances of this very hard-worked and deserving class of public servants, will be received with gratification by the Bombay public. This is a measure which does not lie within the limits of those which require the sanction of the Secretary of State and I think that, in all measures of reorganisation, it will be wise to carry out such parts of them as are within the competence of the Local Government out of the available funds, while preparing or awaiting the sanction of the Secretary of State for the revision of the pay or addition to the number of superior appointments.

Coming to the Budget Estimates of the year, I have read with much satisfaction the remarks regarding the prospects of a Barrage across the Indus, with canals to be served by it on either bank. They are said to be highly encouraging, and the expectation is held out of an immense extension of perennial irrigation in Sind. From the point of view of the cotton mill industry, there is an announcement of momentous interest, as it holds out the hope of a practically indefinite expansion of the cultivation of the superior staple cotton now successfully introduced in Sind, the cultivation of which is limited to areas of perennial irrigation.

The trade has viewed with pleasure the excellent arrangements made by Government notwithstanding the over-cautious remarks of the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie last year, for the marketting of the Indo-Egyptian Cotton in Sind, which enabled the cultivators to secure nearly double the price they got in the previous year; and I am glad to see from the provision of Rs. 5,000 in the present Budget that the arrangement is to be continued.

The additional grant of Rs. 1,80,000 from provincial resources to the amount allotted for experimental cultivation, will be welcomed by industrialists. This, together with the portion of the special grant of the Government of India allotted to it, raises the annual amount fixed under this head at the settlement to Rs. 4,57,000 or over four times of the amount in the Budget of 1904-05. Provision is made for a large development of agricultural education, in the Presidency and the larger grant made towards experimental cultivation is bound to be fruitful of excellent results if, it is utilised, as I have no doubt it will be, in close connection with the system of agricultural education.

No part of the Budget will bring more practical benefits to the population than the allotments made towards agricultural experiments and education, and the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie's persistent efforts in this direction will be more and more appreciated as time goes on, because the results of such expenditure are of slow growth only though of permanent and substantial benefit to the people.

Your Excellency, the position of Indian labour is beginning to attract considerable attention in and out of the country and the condition of the labourer is becoming the subject of the real or professed interest of different classes of people. The physique and general efficiency of the labourer depend on the strength and intelligence of the population from which he is drawn. The spread of sanitary ideas and the extension of primary education among the masses are, therefore, of the closest interest to those engaged in industrial and commercial pursuits. The experiment inaugurated in the Budget of encouraging Local Bodies by means of grants-in-aid to the prosecution of sanitary works, is full of promise and, though the amount provided for it, one lakh of rupees, is exceedingly small when compared with the number and needs of our Local Bodies, the declaration that the policy is to provide regularly for a substantial measure of assistance in this shape, will be received with satisfaction. These grants are intended principally for Municipal Bodies. But there is even greater need for affording such encouragement to rural boards. The Secretary of State's statement in reply to an interpellation addressed to him recently that it is proposed to employ a larger number of Indians in the Sanitary Department with a view to spread sanitary ideas among the people, indicates the right course to be pursued in the matter, and I need not remind Government that in Bombay we have no lack of qualified candidates who can be of the greatest assistance to Government in giving effect to a scheme of that kind.

The grant for education has been considerably augmented and stands for the current year at 52 lakhs as against the revised estimate of 45 1/2 lakhs last year and the actual of 43 1/4 lakhs in 1905-06. The amount should really have been 53 lakhs but a lump deduction of a lakh had been made for probable savings from the provincial allotment, under the orders, I see from the detailed estimates, of the Government of India who seem to have rooted impression that we are always biting more than we can swallow. The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie has given us more than one glimpse of the head of the Government of India operating in the preparation of our Budget, and he has, with characteristic candour, admitted that we are open to the criticism of over-estimating our expenditure. I earnestly trust that the full amount of the educational grant will be worked up to during the current year. I note with special interest the item of 2 lakhs for primary school buildings in Bombay City, which we owe principally to the interest of the Hon. Mr. Fulton and one lakh and 67 thousand rupees for technical and industrial education. The total grant, including part of the unspent balance of last year, comes to Rs. 1,86,000. Last year, your Excellency, provision was made of Rs. 1,67,000 for this purpose, but only Rs. 50,000 were spent. The expenditure last year was entirely confined to grants made to several institutions such as the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and the J. J. School of Art, the Rauchlorai Chot

truct level crossings to the general public annoyance. But as it was difficult to argue with Government, there was still endless delay in getting the overbridge constructed.

The Council then adjourned till Monday noon.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The following are the answers given by Government to the questions asked by various Members :—

The Hon. Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit asked : (*a*) Will Government be pleased to say whether any and what restrictions have been recently imposed on the cutting and removal of fire-wood from forest areas in the Poona district ? (*b*) Will Government be pleased to lay a copy of the orders on the subject on the Council Table ? (*c*) Is it true that such restrictions have caused great hardship to hill-tribes and raised considerably the price of fire wood ?

The reply was : No orders imposing any such restrictions have recently been passed by Government. If the Honourable Member will specify the areas to which he alludes inquiry will be made.

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY.

The same Member asked : Is it true that first and second class reserved accommodation for ladies is not provided on the Barsi Light Railway ? Will Government be pleased to say what action they propose to take in the matter ?

Answer given by Government was : No first and second class accommodation is ordinarily reserved for ladies in the trains on the Barsi Light Railway as the present traffic does not warrant it ; but the Railway Administration are quite prepared to supply the accommodation when the traffic justifies it. Compartments can, of course, be specially reserved on payment of the advertised charges.

He also asked:—(*a*) Is it true that no income-tax was levied from the Barsi Light Railway Company for the years 1896—1907 to 1904—1905? If so, will Government be pleased to state why it was not levied? (*b*) Will Government be pleased to state the amount of profits made by the Company in each year during the above period?

The reply was:—The answer to the first sentence is in the affirmative. In January last the Company's default was brought to the notice of Government. It appears that the Barsi Light Railway omitted to submit to the Collector the statement required under section II of Act II of 1886, and that the matter escaped notice. The case has been taken up and proceedings are being taken to call the Company to account.

The net earnings (i. e., excess of gross earnings over expenditure) accruing to the Barsi Light Railway Company in India, as shown in their Revenue accounts have been as under, commencing from the 1st March 1897, the date on which the Barsi Light Railway from Barsi Road to Barsi Town was opened for traffic:—

		Rs.	as.	p.
1897 (from 1st March to 31st December)		21,559	10	2
Calendar year	1898	24,554	13	11
" "	1899	64,583	13	0
" "	1900	42,440	5	1
" "	1901	79,588	5	11
" "	1902	52,879	6	2
" "	1903	53,421	11	5
" "	1904	64,951	11	5

The net earnings for the six months ending 30th June 1907, were Rs. 98,604-5-1.

THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA RAILWAY.

The same Member asked:—Is it true that the Southern Mahratta Railway Company almost daily use goods wagons for the carriage of third class passengers, by some of their trains? Answer given by Government, was :—It is true that owing to shortness of third class stock, covered goods wagons for the carriage of passengers are in daily use on the the Mixed trains in the vicinity of Poona. It is, however, reported to Government that the use of this class of goods vehicle is decidedly popular amongst the cultivator classes who principally use these Mixed trains. Estimates for increasing the passenger stock are now under consideration.

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW AT SHOLAPUR.

Mr. Dikshit further asked :—(*a*) Is it true that the newly built travellers' bungalow at Sholapur is reserved for Europeans only and that Indians are not allowed to use the same ?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to make inquiries in the matter ?

The reply was :—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The Collector reports that complaints were received of want of accommodation for Europeans, and, as there are ten Dharmsalas in the town, it was decided to reserve the new Travellers' Bungalow for Europeans, pending an application to Government for a new building. That application has not yet reached Government.

PROPOSED RAILWAY JUNCTION.

The same Member asked : (*a*) Is it true that there is no goods shed at the Dhulia Railway station ?

(*b*) Have Government considered the desirability of asking the Railway Company to provide such goods shed ? The answers were : (*a*) There is no goods shed at Dhulia Railway Station.

(*b*) The desirability mentioned has been considered. The Railway Company have agreed to the necessity of a goods shed but at present there are more pressing demands on the funds available.

He also asked : (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state if it is intended to make Sholapur the junction between the G. I. P. Railway and Southern Mahratta Railway instead of Hotgi at an early date ? If so, when ? (*a*) No decision has at present been arrived at on the matter, which is still under consideration.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong asked : (1) Will Government be pleased to state the reason for the great delay in the occupation of the new female wing of St. George's Hospital, the building of which, it is understood, was completed by the end of last year ? (2) Will Government be pleased to state if the question of the lighting and equipment of the new wing is now receiving attention, and also why this question was not considered and disposed of at an earlier date ? (3) Will Government be pleased to say when the female wing is likely to be available for the use of patients ? Answers given by Government, were :—(1.) On an application from the Physician-in-charge, a grant of Rs. 10,000 was made on December 1st 1906, for the equipment of the new wing, and a further grant of Rs. 1,000 for the purchase of beds was made on January 19th 1907. Government understand that the equipment and beds are being supplied. The delay appears to be due to the application for the grants in question not having been submitted to Government sufficiently early to permit of the orders for equipment and beds being executed by the date on which the building was ready for occupation. (2.) In the course of a few months an estimate for the lighting of the new wing by electricity has been sanctioned. (3) The question of the lighting of the building was not brought before Government for consideration in time to permit of its disposal at an earlier date.

CONDUCT OF A MAMLATDAR.

Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh inquired :—Will Government be pleased to say if they have perused the observation of the District Judge of Surat in his judgment in the case of Mohonji Jivan *vs.* Kashibhai, with reference to the conduct of the defendant as the Mamlatdar of Bulsar ? The answer was : Government have sanctioned the filing of an appeal in the High Court against the decision of the District Judge, Surat.

The Honourable Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh asked :—Will Government be pleased to say what portion of the revised estimate of the land-revenue receipts for 1906-1907 was on account of the arrears of previous years ? The answer was : Roughly speaking about 55 lakhs of rupees.

THE KALYAN CREEK.

The same Member asked :—Will Government be pleased to say what is the result of the survey of the Kalyan Creek for the purpose of constructing a bridge thereon and what further steps have been taken by them in the matter ?—The answer was :—The surveys will probably be completed in a few days and then the design for a bridge will be taken in hand.

THE NADIAD STEAM TRAMWAYS.

He further asked :—Will Government be pleased to say if any decision has been arrived about the agency by which the steam-tramway line between Nadiad and Kapadwanj is to be constructed ?—The answer was the question of the agency by which the line should be constructed and worked is still under consideration. Government are doing all they can to facilitate an early decision.

The Honourable Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, asked :—Whether in the year 1901 the Government of Bombay issued orders with regard to Government servants offering themselves for election as Municipal Councillors in the Mofussil?

The reply was in the affirmative. He also asked :—Will Government be pleased to place on the table a copy of such orders ?

The following copy was placed on the table :

Municipal Matters.—Order that no full time officer of Government should without permission take office as an elected Municipal Councillor, President or Vice-President.

Bombay Castle, 13 September 1901.

General Department, No. 5795.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that no full time servant of Government shall take office as an elected Municipal Councillor without having obtained the previous approval of his departmental superior and that no such Government servant shall take office as elected President or Vice-President of a Municipality without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division in which the Municipal district is situated.

(Sd.) H. O. QUIN,
Secretary to Government.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL OF PROFESSOR SELBY.

Meeting in Poona

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

POONA, JUNE 23.

A meeting of pupils, friends and admirers of the Hon'ble Mr. G. Selby, late Principal of the Deccan College, at present Director of Public Instruction, was held this evening to consider the proposal to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Selby's connection with the Deccan College and his valuable services to the cause of higher education by a suitable memorial. The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta presided and in opening the proceedings, amid loud and continued applause, said :—

"The meeting was convened in response to the general desire of those who had assembled to take steps for the purpose of giving a tangible and perpetual expression to the feelings of regard and esteem to one of the most eminently brilliant and distinguished officers who had ever adorned the educational service in the Bombay Presidency—indeed all India. He should be glad if anybody more intimately associated with Mr. Selby would have occupied the chair and as he felt that he could not do full justice to the gentleman whose long labour of love to the Deccan College and to higher education in the Presidency had resulted in the meeting. The Deccan College was very properly described by Dr. Bhandarkar at the Legislative Council as a model college and Mr. Selby filled the principalship of the College with dignity and honor; but he was not merely known as Principal of the Deccan College ; he was universally adured as a profound scholar and a great educationist. He was Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and at the same time acting Director of Public Instruction and in both capacities he distinguished himself. As a member of the Syndicate of the Bombay University he had often to come into close contact with the Vice-Chancellor and he was glad to find in Mr. Selby the admirable qualities which belong to the thorough English gentleman. His educational abilities enabled him to carry out the work of a University better than any of his predecessors had done. Speakers who follow would be able to explain how Mr. Selby had earned the esteem and gratitude of his pupils. The reason was not far to seek. Mr. Selby had great influence over his pupils, besides being a ripe and accomplished scholar he was a great and sympathetic teacher. Mr. Selby was always a true man, perfectly honest, straightforward and unostentatious and nothing impressed his students more than these qualities. They gained for Mr. Selby esteem and affection of his pupils. The present was a time when they wanted gentlemen with qualities of head and heart like Mr. Selby.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhandarkar in moving the first resolution to the above gave detailed educational career of Mr. Selby in the Bombay Presidency and eulogised his abilities as an educationist."

The proposition was seconded by Principal R. Paranjpe, supported by Mr. B. U. Joshi. Both having spoken in admiration of Mr. Selby the proposition was carried with acclamation.

The second resolution was to the following effect :—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to perpetuate the memory of the Hon'ble Mr. F. G. Selby's connection with the Deccan College and his valuable educational services by a suitable memorial."

In moving the proposition Professor Bain, of the Deccan College, delivered a remarkably interesting and instructive speech. He said :—"That an obscure student like himself felt embarrassed when he came in contact with such eminent educationists as Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Dr. Bhandarkar and Mr. Paranjpe. He had worked with Mr. Selby 15 years and knew the inside of his character which perhaps other speakers did not. He was not there to recognise either Mr. Selby's character or his abilities. Everybody who knew Mr. Selby had ready and high admiration, for him. The question was why had they learnt to love and esteem Mr. Selby so much. There was a German word and a Sanskrit word which explained meant Love, Filial Love." They were enjoined by Sanskrit slokas to love their parents, to love their spiritual parents. Mr. Selby had not only been their teacher but had practically stood in the position of parents. And then came the question as to why so many pupils were attracted to the Deccan College. It was only men like Mr. Selby who possessed influence could draw pupils from every class and every community to the Deccan College. There were perhaps many who originally felt disinclined to enter the College fearing that they might be subjected to treatment which they had not been accustomed to outside. But once they made up their minds to join the College they instinctively found that an Englishman was not so bad after all and that the Principal was not like the devil so black as he was painted. It is time he had filled Mr. Selby's place in the Deccan College, but Mr. Selby had finished his work so completely that he had left absolutely nothing to do. He should like to compare the professors of the Deccan College to gardeners, and in this connection he reminded them of which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales said in Mansion House on his return from India. The Prince said that what was wanted in India was sympathy. Professors of the College had to give their pupils sympathy and like a gardener to cultivate them. This Mr. Selby did to a striking degree and the pupils owe him a debt of gratitude which they could scarcely repay—the thing that was badly needed by young India was a lesson in comparative method. They had to eschew the methods of the Nowrojees, the Dighys, the Romesh Chunder Dutts who made speeches, wrote pamphlets and articles. The pupils of to-day had to enlarge their minds beyond the sphere of French and Russian Revolutionists. Political influences in India show a tendency to complain of the poverty of the poorer classes. Now what he meant by a lesson in comparative methods was the absorption of interest in the comparative poverty of other nations and an expansion of ideas on economics and politics so that when they were matured educationally they would be in a position to appreciate the relative methods of their own and other people. In this connection he said that what India wanted was an institution of comparative knowledge. It would be one of the most valuable institutions the Government of India could give to this country."

Further speeches were made and the meeting dissolved.

JESSORE DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

The Jessore District Conference held yesterday was a tame affair. Babu Chukerbutty, the President, speaking in support of self-help said it was their duty now to create, educate, organise and send out to various parts of India a band of missionaries inspired with the new idea. He then adverted to the relations between Hindus and Musulmans and said that the dispute between the two communities was the work of self-seeking persons. He alluded to "Swadeshi" and said that there was no force or fraud in using articles manufactured in the country.

Bepin Chandra Pal from Calcutta then addressed meeting.

Amidst deafening shouts of "Bande Mataram" the proceedings closed.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 4th May, amounted to Rs. 22,173, being a increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 3,513. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th May were Rs. 4,55,522, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 1,25,318.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway, for the week ending 4th May, amounted to Rs. 2,733, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 586. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th May were Rs. 38,374, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 4,196.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, for the week ending 4th May, amounted to Rs. 5,716, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year, of Rs. 488. The total earnings from 1st January to 4th May were Rs. 93,828, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year, of Rs. 7,130.

AMALGAMATED SOUTHERN INDIA RAILWAYS.

Railway Board Meeting at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

The Railway Board will assemble at Madras on the 18th or 19th of July to confer with the Agents of the Madras, South Indian, Southern Mahratta and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways regarding the re-arrangement of the railways in the Madras Presidency on and after the 1st of January 1908.

Nothing has as yet been stated officially regarding the transfer to Madras, of the head-quarters of the Southern Mahratta Railway which is to absorb the great portion of the Madras Railway, but there seems to be little doubt that the transfer has been approved.

It is reported that Major Bonham-Carter, R. E., will be the Deputy Agent of the Amalgamated Railway, Colonel Burn-Murdoch, R. E., the present Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway being Agent.

BURGLARY IN QUETTA.

Boot Shop Broken Into.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 22.

A daring burglary was committed in Quetta on the night of the 20th instant in the premises of Mr. Simon, Saddler and Boot Maker. The out offices of these were occupied by his Chinese foreman William Fookshin, one of the windows of which opening on to the main road was removed by the burglars and an entrance effected. As a box within a yard of the bed in which the foreman and his wife were sleeping was being removed the wife happened to wake and roused her husband when the burglar jumped out of the window followed by Fookshin who jumped after him and held him, but the burglar shaking off Fookshin ran down a steep avenue when Fookshin again seized his man who now overpowered and assaulted Fookshin severely. Meanwhile a confederate was hammering at Fookshin with a brick, and a third was busy removing another box in spite of the shrieks of Fookshin's wife which however roused other workmen when another Chinaman, living on the premises, came to Fookshin's rescue and found Fookshin still holding on to his man, while the confederate bolted in the dark. At this stage a policeman on duty near the General's house came on the scene and helped to bind the burglar who happens to be a Sikh mason.

The other two burglars who escaped are supposed to be Peshawar Pathans, but they have not yet been captured.

TRIAL OF PINDI RIOTERS.

Twentieth Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWALPINDI, JUNE 22.

Another application for bail was presented by some of the prisoners to-day but was refused by the Magistrate.

Naen Singh whom it has been necessary to handcuff managed yesterday morning to obtain possession of the key of his shackles and shortly afterwards was found in dock with his handcuffs removed.

Abdulla, a witness who, it is alleged, perjured himself before Mr. Martineau some days ago was arrested yesterday in Gujrat and brought up for trial to-day, before Mr. Agnew, the District Magistrate. He now said that the statement recorded by Mr. Currie was true, but that Matwala Shah, brother of Khiala Shah, a prisoner in the riot case asked him to make a contradictory statement. On his saying that he would be afraid of being prosecuted Matwala said that the Government had given a pardon to all and took him to the house of Beant Singh, Pleader, on the 11th and 12th where he was told not to be afraid, that several had changed their statements and no action would be taken. On the 13th he went to Beant Singh alone to satisfy himself and was told that now the Deputy Commissioner had changed his statement. He thereupon made the statement he was advised to make. He produced two of his neighbours as witnesses who corroborated his statement.

The Magistrate taking into consideration his youth sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

After delivering Judgment the Magistrate sent for Beant Singh who was asked for an explanation. The Pleader requested to be given copies of the papers.

UPPER SWAT CANAL PROJECT.

Political and Financial Advantages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 23.

The *Pioneer* gives the following particulars regarding the Upper Swat River Canal in the North-West Frontier Province.

The scheme although comparatively a small one from point of view of the vast irrigation systems designed by the Punjab Engineers, is one of exceptional interest involving a large amount of work in tribal territory and an amount of tunnelling never before attempted in canal construction. The Upper Swat Canal will off-take from the Swat river about half a mile down the stream from the Chakdara fort. It will then run through fairly level country to Malakand where it meets a range of hills through which it will be necessary to drive a tunnel about a mile in length, precipitating water down the rocky gorge into the Dargai *nulla* and forming a cataract with a fall of about 300 feet in length of half mile or so. Down the stream from Dargai the main channel will be bifurcated into two branches, the Machar and the Abasai. Tunneling work will not be confined to the large tunnels through the Malakand Hills. The Machal branch intercepts six rocky spurs through each of which a tunnel will be required. The longest of these smaller tunnels is 1,500 feet. The whole of miles of the main line from Chakdara to Dargai, 11 3/4 miles of the Abazai branch and 5½ miles of Magbar branch will be located in tribal territory. The irrigation will, it is believed, be allowed across the frontier on the same terms as in British territory. The tribesmen have long been aware of the advantages of irrigation from their knowledge of the Lower Swat Canal and may be expected to adopt friendly attitude towards the Survey and Construction parties on the work. The new scheme will, therefore, start under conditions far more favourable than those which attended the execution of the lower project. The channelled areas of the Upper-Swat Canal are 40,509 acres in Foreign and 108,886 acres in British Territory of the total of 448,895 acres of this area it is proposed that 85 per cent should be annually irrigated two-fifths of annual irrigation being in the *kharif* and three-fifths in the *rabi* season. For this acreage it has been calculated that the canal with a head discharge of 2,178 cubic feet a second will suffice and that the river can afford this supply.

The financial forecast has been based on the assumption that the work will occupy seven years to construct, that initial remissions will be given for two crops, that average water rate till the year 1915 will be Rs. 4 and afterwards Rs. 4-8 per acre and that irrigation will be fully developed in six years after the opening of the canal or thirteen years after actual commencement of work.

The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 1,82,40,248 and the net revenue is calculated at Rs. 14,58,057 or a return of 8 per cent on the total outlay. The work will thus not only be remunerative on but should have excellent political effect on the restless frontier tribes and will increase food produce in the tract were military requirements render a granary desirable.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Sound Advice to Students.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

The Maharaja of Bobbili concludes a remarkable letter of advice to students thus:—"It has always been the case with Brahmins to set themselves against their Kings and oppose them. Now, not only the Brahmins but some other classes of our community join in the opposition to the Government, and consequently Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh have been punished. You, students, should never take upon yourselves this dangerous movement and join in attacks against the Government. If you mingle yourselves in the present unrest, I am afraid you will be ruining your prospects in life in every way. Youth is the time for study and formation of character. You have yet to squire moral and intellectual qualities which will make you fit for a useful career in life. This period of life should not be frittered away in political agitations. It is highly injurious to the best interests of a country that its youth should abandon their legitimate function and take part in a movement like the present one.

In the fulness of time, as we acquire higher capacity and character, the Government will give us all that you are now agitating for—such as the elevation of the Indians to higher post in the Public Service, the expansion of Legislative Councils, etc. These benefits cannot be forced from the Government by the present methods of agitation. It is mere fancy to think that you can rise your own forces to struggle with the Government for the purpose of attaining your imaginary objects. You are entirely mistaken, if you really entertain such an idea. The castes and communities which were allotted for military purpose in this country, are indeed very few. Among them, the independent Chiefs, Maharajas, Rajas, Zemindrs and others of any status are quite loyal to the British. The Sikhs and the Mahomedans are likewise strongly attached to the Government. None of these will ever encourage the present agitators On the other hand, they will use all their power and influence to defeat them.

"I strongly advise you, young men, who are still on the threshold of life, for your own sake and for the sake of your country, not to join the present seditious movement.

CHOLERA IN KASHMIR.

Statistics for Week Ending June 20.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 22.

It is satisfactory to note that cholera in Kashmir again shows signs of abatement, the number of cases and deaths reported for the week ended June 17 being 1,852 and 1,149, respectively, against 2,293 and 1,315 recorded in the previous week.

Although the number of cases and deaths have fallen by 441 and 166, respectively, the figures for the week are the second big cut recorded since the disease assumed epidemic proportions.

In the town of Srinagar 6 cases and 4 deaths were reported against 12 cases and 10 deaths in the previous week, the lowest figures recorded for over a month.

The epidemic continues in a virulent form in the towns of Kulgam and Anantgarh where the number of cases reported were 506 and 163 and number of deaths have occurred in the latter town. With the exception of the town of Awantipura where the number of cases and deaths have risen from 82 and 46, respectively, in the previous week to 263 and 119, there has been a general decrease in the number of cases and deaths in all towns

Since November 1906 the total number of cases of cholera recorded in Kashmir is 14,695 of which 8,153 have had a fatal termination.

CONGESTION OF TRADE AT KARACHI.

Heavy Demurrageon Shippers.

STEAMERS AWAITING BERTHS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 23.

There is extraordinary congestion of trade in the port of Karachi. On Saturday all the eleven berths were occupied, eight steamers, not counting the mail boats, lay in the stream. Four more steamers lay outside waiting for room in the harbour and there are some other steamers now due to arrive. All these vessels are required for the June shipment of wheat, grains, ad seeds.

The Port Trust is using strenous exertions to cope with the rush, the railway rolling stock is insufficient and the shifting of various cargoes to their proper crane stations is proceeding very slowly. The steamers lading divers cargoes for different ports are doing particularly slow work. Of the 200,000 tons of cargo for June shipment it is expected that fully 60,000 tons will be late shipped, involving loss and penalties under contracts of about £5,000. Exporters will also have to pay £2,000 or £3,000 demurrage on steamers kept over the lay days. This is the worst June in the histor of the port.

FOUL MURDER NEAR QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 23.

A missionary clergman's syce returning a couple of days ago with his master's horse from dak, about ten miles out from Quetta, discovered the body of a murdered Baluchi lying on the side of a byeroad and not far from the Sonakhand Levy Station. The body was slashed with severe sword cuts and had apparenly been lying there some days. On reaching Qetta the syce informed the police who are investigating the matter.

WEDDING IN SIMLA.

Gordon—Widdrington.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

This morning at Christ Church, Simla, Mr J. H. Gordon, of the 56th Punjabi Rifles, Frontier Force, was married to Miss Widdrington, niece of Colonel Bond, Supply and Transport Corps. The Reverend J. E. Warlow officiated and Mr. Trotter, of the bridegroom's regiment, was the Best-man. The couple left later in the day by road for Solan.

TRIAL OF LEAKAT HOOSEIN.

Postponed to 9th July.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 23.

A Barisal telegram dated yesterday, says that Leakat Hoosein Khan's case, under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, was postponed to the 9th of July with the consent of both parties as Mr. Meyers, the Agent of the Nawab of Dacca had gone to Dacca and is unable to attend Court on the 26th instant.

A SALE of Jewellery, the "property of a lady of title," took place at Debenham, Storr, and Sons' premises on the 30th May. The chief item was described as a "truly magnificent Court necklace, of the most costly character, composed of 310 Oriental pears of the finest quality and match arranged in five graduated rows, weighing 2,250 grains (net), with large circular snap of white brilliants." This beautiful ornament was sold for £5,500. Other big prices were as follows:—Brilliant necklace, £1,300 ; three-row pearl necklace, £2,200 single-row pearl necklace, £529.

AMBITION AND SEDITION IN INDIA.

By Sir Evan James.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Sir Evan James, K. C. I. E., in the course of an article on this subject in the *National Review* writes :—

True, the Mahrattas as a nation will not coalesce with the Bengalis, nor the Ghurkhas with the Tamils for the next five or ten centuries. But the English language already enables the conspiring leaders of all nationalities to unite, and therein lies the danger. Fortunate it is for Great Britain that the leaders of the Mahomedans, and the same may be said of the Sikhs and Gurkhas, are loyal at the present day (stray fanatics, perhaps, excepted), and the Mahomedans just now would fight to the end rather than range themselves under a Hindu banner, inscribed with some idolatrous motto.

The above, then are the facts on which Mr. Gokhale declares in his place in council that the public mind in India is in a state of great tension, and although the Nawab of Dacca, speaking for his co-religionists, denies the statement, and Mr. Morley affirms that there is no unrest in India, it is no fault of the advanced party if it be not true.

Emissaries have been going the round of India, and are at this moment preaching sedition thinly disguised under the plea of advocating Swadeshi. Hindus are warned that foreign sugar is defiled by the blood and bones of kine, and that English woollens pollute them ; the cultivators are instructed that England is responsible for famines, as if the Government could control meteorological forces In one province these emissaries are welcomed by the school-committees, the schools are given up to them, and the school-boys hear their lectures. In other parts, school upon school are hotbeds of sedition already, and the credulous ryots, hitherto docile and ignorant of grievances as Canning's knifegrinder, will, in the next generation, be disloyal to a man.

STRAWS SHOW THE WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

The paper of a prominent member of the Advance Congress party, Mr. Bipin Chandar Pal, has the following:

"Let us speak plainly and confront the facts of the situation. When we flung ourselves into the boycott, we parted for ever with the old peace and decorum, the imposing appearance of unity and quiet leisurely progression which were so dear to the hearts of our elders. . . . Like all great movements, Swadeshi has come to bring among us not peace, but a sword. Its very first result has been to set Government and the people face to face as avowed antagonists, watching each other with hostile eyes and sword in hand. The two forces have even met in rude and violent wrestle, and the Government has had the first fall; it is now endeavouring to recover its position by a more skilful and dexterous method of aggression. But the old mock struggles and interchange of courteous amenities are a thing of the past; it is deadly earnest now." A year or two ago

AN INCIDENT OCCURRED IN POONA

ridiculous in itself, but significance. A museum of native products was founded in the native city, entirely by natives, to gratify and commemorate an amiable much-esteemed Governor. Needless to say, after that Governor's departure no one looked after or cared for it, till one day a collection of native arms, old swords and daggers, was found to be missing. The police discovered that the natives in charge of an adjoining dispensary had stolen and buried them in a temple in the walls of which were covered with scribbles of "Bande Mataram." Asked the reason, they pleaded that as there was so much political trouble in the air, they thought it would be useful to themselves to keep a store of arms handy ! Last year two British officers were wantonly and brutally assaulted when shooting near Poona, and the only defence offered was that the ryots thought they were private soldiers, as if private soldiers were fair game. When the Punjaubi editor was sentenced for sedition Reuter telegraphed that the Bengali babu and student classes hooted all the Europeans they met after the trial, and when the appeal was finally rejected by the Chief Court there was something like a riot in Lahore and the white people were assaulted. Shade of John Law ! Even the Sepoys of the native army cannot help being enveloped, as they are meant to be, in the seditious atmosphere, and infamous attempts are being made to corrupt them. The last Congress broke up with cheers for his Majesty as well as for Mr. Dadabhai, but it must not be forgotten that ten years ago some Poona Brahmins defiled the beautiful statue of Queen Victoria in Bombay by blackening the face with oil and hanging a garland of old shoes round its neck, and that recently, if reports are to be trusted, another statue of the late Queen met with the same fate in the Punjab.

WELL MAY THE NAWAB OF DACCA SPEAK OF LIP-LOYALTY.

Curiously enough, there is in England exists an ardent Indian rebel, a Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, M. A., (Oxon.), President of the Indian Home Rule Society, numbering 150 members, whose influence over the young Indians who come to England for legal or other education can scarcely be very great from the British Government's point of view. He publishes a monthly organ, and the following is an extract from the impression for March 1907:

"If there were half a dozen men like Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal and Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak putting their whole heart and energy in their work, it would not belong before India would become a free and independent land. Cannot these two gentlemen be persuaded to travel throughout India for about three months in the year on a lecturing tour ? If such a yearly tour could be arranged, the cause of political freedom and national unity in India would no doubt be very materially advanced.

Mr. Shyamaji, at least, is in deadly earnest, for he has offered himself the sum of Rs. 10,000 to organise an establishment of political missionaries, and who these missionaries are to teach may be gathered from his own speech to the Society :

He had long been convinced that his countrymen desired to be rid of the alien yoke, and illustrated the desire of the Indian people by quoting the inimitable words of Cicero regarding the accomplishment of Cæsar's death : "Some had not the necessary powers of contrivance, some had not the courage, some had not the opportunity but all had the desire"—to murder Cæsar. "(Aliis consilium, aliis animus, aliis occasio defuit voluntas nemini.)" It must be admitted that the desire is, as yet, nominal, but there are no insuperable difficulties in making it real. . . . In short Indians ought to be taught to loathe, all association with an oppressive foreign Government, whose offer of the loaves and fishes of office must at all times be rejected with contempt. It is difficult to repress a smile over

GAS LIKE MR. SMEATON'S,

Mr. Pal's, or Mr. Shymaji's but contemptuous treatment can be carried too far. That the desirability of ousting the English from India is being widely taught is a fact, and it may be taken as a fact also that if once the tolerant millions are fully imbued with hatred of the British, our rule has gone. Our Army may be strong, but it willbe impossible to hold hundreds of millions in check if they are determined to get rid of us. Our only salvation lies in carrying out Mr. Bright's policy of converting the great provinces of India into watertight compartment, strengthening the influence and power of the local government, which under vigorous Viceroys have sadly diminished of late years, and leaving them to combat sedition each in its own way. The perambulation of political missionaries should be stopped and the prosecution of seditious speeches and articles in the Press revived. Stopping free speech and gagging the Press has indeed an unpleasant sound for Englishmen. Lord Cromer, while admitting its propriety in Egypt, did not attempt it. He preferred, he says, the strengthening of the British garrison, at a cost to Egypt of £45,000 a year. But Egypt is a tiny country compared with India. It will be cheaper for India to stop sedition while there is time, than to send out a substantial increase to the British Army. Where, indeed, are more troops to come from?

WE MIGHT GIVE INDIA AUTONOMY,

but it must be complete, as we cannot leave our white troops to be used as mercenaries by native rulers. Therefore, if only because of England's enormous investments in India, we shall require some security. What security can the agitators offer? Supposing we leave India, our work of centuries of civilising and humanising India will be undone ; the development of her material resources will be stopped, horrible rites will reappear and civil war break out. The Nisam will not tolerate a Mahratta hegemony, nor the Ghurkas one of Sikhs, while the unmartial Bengalis of course will be a prey to which ever side comes uppermost. This will be a high price to pay for gratifying sentimentalists.

Let us suppose, however, that even Mr. Dadabhai's speech is only meant as rhodomontade, and that whatever the more ardent spirits may desire, shrewd persons, like Mr. Gokhale and his friends, do not really contemplate our withdrawal, but only demand a much greater share in framing British policy and controlling the British executive. But here the difficulty comes in, that train them as you will, and we have trained them now for nearly a couple of centuries, Hindus are not natural administrators. Now and then a good man comes to the front in India, especially amongst the Mahomedans, who can more readily assimilate British modes of thought. It would, indeed, say little for us if we had not succeeded, after so many years, in infusing some of our grit and conscientiousness into the Hindus whom we train. But, in spite of many fine exceptions which I admit, and of some Native States which are excellently managed on British models by educated native chiefs, I maintain that men capable of working in entire independence of British supervision are few and far between. The proof of this is ample. The Hindus have already been tried. Very complete powers of

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Were conferred upon the Indians by Lord Ripon a quarter of a century ago by a reorganisation of district boards and municipalities, and he proclaimed that one of his objects was to "sedulously foster the small beginnings of political life." Yet by the irony of fate, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Secretary, who signed Lord Ripon's manifesto, and himself a strong Liberal by conviction, was compelled when Lieut-Governor of Bengal, to stiffen the Corporation of no less a place than Calcutta with a large number of business men, not elected by the ratepayers, when, after some twenty years of experiment, the Babus had been tried and found wanting. And although in some places individual native gentlemen have done admirable work, no one in India, not even the most advanced native organ, will deny that Lord Ripon's admittedly wise policy has failed. How then can much greater powers be given to them with safety in Imperial matters ? Indians are so illogical. They argue that if a certain standard of education is reached, "ipso facto" the faculty of administering comes with it. Even in our own country how often the reverse is found. The genius of Hindus is philosophical, not practical. Amidst tons of works on theology and metaphysics produced during the last twenty-five centuries, not a single volume of Indian history is to be found. The Bengalis are the suffragettes of India, and Mr. Gokhale must find their hysterics very embarrassing to his cause.

Turning to the reforms which a native administration would carry out space limits me to mentioning only one, viz., the separation of judicial from executive duties in India—a measure much pressed in Bengal and favoured by some high judicial officers. In theory it sounds admirable, in practice it would be disastrous. The cost would be enormous, the need of supervision over native subordinate magistrates is great and if effectively carried out by the district judges would surely tend to lower them from the serene heights of judicial impassiveness and mix them up in matters foreign to a judge's duty. More than all the weakening of the district magistrate's hands specially in a time of agitation would be the gravest blow yet struck at our executive powers. It is the district magistrates who govern and keep the peace, not the Government. The Native Press is never tired of abusing the native police and no more fatal mistake could be made in the interests of the populace at large than to divorce the police from the strong control of the district magistrates. The liberty of the subject is amply secured by unlimited powers of appeal.

These remarks were written before the recent disturbances in the Punjab. We have no right to be surprised at them, because the Aga Khan recently told us "it would be impossible to exaggerate the change that has come over the feelings of the inhabitants of the Punjab within the last seven or eight years. Lahore is politically a suburb of Calcutta." It seems then

ALMOST APPROPRIATE

that, exactly fifty years after the Mutiny at Meerut, Punjab rebels should break out, attacking and burning the houses of British officers and missionaries, till the General at Rawal Pindi reluctantly unlimbered his guns, and the Lieutenant-Governor looked to the defences of the Lahore fort. Now, at last, the Government of India have been galvanised into action. Six months ago they dismissed the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal for standing upon the warning of his predecessor that colleges and schools which mixed themselves up with agitation should be struck off the University and Government Rolls because they caused an inconvenient discussion in the Calcutta University Syndicate. Now when Hindus and Mahomedans are fighting and dacoits are plundering [illegible] of Eastern Bengal, they boldly announce that Sir Bamfylde Fuller's dismissal was a blunder. In the Punjab Sir Denzil Ibbetson has sent five mischievous agitators to gaol, and has deported the leading agitator with the sanction of Mr. John Morley. For prompt and decisive measures taken may be adequate.

BUT MORE IS NEEDED.

The local government should be given powers to peremptorily close, without reference to the Government of India, all schools and colleges where disloyalty is taught, and to dismiss any teachers who are known to preach sedition. Besides stopping and prosecuting the seditious missionaries the police should ascertain who have supplied them with funds and be they reigning chiefs or merely discontented landowners or merchants, the hand of the Government should come heavily down. The native Press should be promptly taken in hand and Lord Lytton's Act or something like it re-enacted more than all the hands of the local governments should be strengthened. The situation is distinctly anxious. Every mail brings fresh evidence of that widespread unrest which Mr Morley at last admits. Common sense and good government in Canning's knifegrinder, will, in the next generation, be disloyal to a man. would say Obsta principus. Why wait till the country is in a flame and Cawnpore and Delhi massacres are being repeated. The Prime Minister recently said that the Cabinet had set their hands to perhaps too many jobs. Probably, therefore, Mr. Morley may find it convenient to drop one just now the steadfast effort he promised in the King's Speech, "to provide means of widening the base of representation and [illegible] rather turn his attention to hardening the strength and unity of power under the Crown which he also acknowledged. Abraham Lincoln [illegible] the swapping of horses while crossing a stream, and although promises must be k

SPORTING NEWS.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.—The Editor will be glad if the Secretaries of Cricket Clubs in Bombay will kindly communicate to him their names and addresses.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. R. G. A.

It was by no means an ideal day for football on Saturday though during the first half it was passable. In the second, however, the wind gradually increased and with it came a drizzle blown into the faces of those playing against it. This change in the conditions went against the R. G. A. who were with the wind in the first half and the only goal of the match the Gymkhana scored when it was at its height. There was one change in their forward rank which went rather to improve it and that was the introduction of Rose at inside right; he was skipper of the London Caledonians and shows his knowledge of the game. Kennedy at centre was in great form and though the halves were rather weak, both Ward and Elliott were sound at back. The latter has never before been so certain and strong in his kicking and Dawson did all that was asked of him. The R. G. A. forwards want to have more understanding amongst their forwards, Reynolds was playing well at centre instead of his old position; on the right wing Machin also was good on the left-wing and his inside is dangerous near goal. The halves played a worrying game but the backs are a bit uncertain, the goal-keeper saving very well.

In the first half the continual kicking into touch by the centre half and left back was rather tedious though it kept the R. G. A., who pressed hard off. After being pressed for some time the Gymkhana got away and forced two corners which were cleared through clever heading. After a visit the other end Kennedy was up again and might have scored had he shot immediately. There was an exciting scrimmage near their goal in which both Machin and Reynolds nearly scored and twice from corners Reynolds headed just past the post. From now they were continually at it doing good work on the left but could never put on the finishing touches. Machin once had a great chance after a shot by Reynolds but was off side.

On opening the second half, the Gymkhana immediately came up, Rollo shooting just over and Evans heading to the right from a corner. Kennedy next put in a nice run and a hot scuffle ensued before the ball was cleared when it was found Kennedy had been winded. He was soon up and they kept up the pressure. A fine save by the R. A. custodian led to them pressing but inside left was given on-side. Just then the wind was very strong and rain come down as Ross got on from a long kick by Ward. He centred and the left back nearly sent the ball in. An exciting time followed inside the penalty area till Kennedy lifted the ball. The wind caught it and though the custodian just got his fingers to it, the ball squeezed home under the bar in the right corner. From now the R. A. came up but were driven back and Kennedy took a couple of very nice shots. The R. A. were up again and passed the backs; Dawson ran out and his kick was stopped and on the "25" line the inside right had an empty goal in front of him. The wind, though, was too strong and took the shot off in a curve to the left.

This was their last chance as the whistle followed almost on top of it and left the Gymkhana winners of a very even and hard fought match.

Bo. Gymkhana ..... 1 Goal.
R. G. A. ..... Nil.

The table stands as follows:—

	Goals.						
	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots "B"	2	1	0	0	1	0	4
Bo. Gymkhana	3	1	0	0	3	0	4
Telegraph	3	2	1	0	6	1	5
R. G. A.	3	1	1	1	3	3	3
Royal Scots "A"	2	1	1	0	2	1	3
Y. M. C. A.	3	0	0	3	0	7	0
Novices	2	0	0	2	0	6	0

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

The Rovers' Tournament has been fixed to commence on the 6th September with the drawings to take place on August 31st after the closing of entries on the 29th of that month. Mr. F. Hogan the Honorary Secretary, has issued the programme, more of an imposing one than of former year. On it is reproduced the speech made at the presentation last year by Brigadier-General Groenfield. This speech is one that is likely to encourage up-country teams as it only goes to prove the pains that are taken to make the Tournament a success from all points of view. Of the sixteen teams that entered last year, the Royal Scots came out victorious and are now the holders of the Silver Challenge Cup as well as being presented with the gold medals which are given to each member of the team every year. The Dewar Silver Challenge Cup is held by the East Lancs., last year's runners-up, who also received silver medals and others will, of course, be presented again.

The Symonds sprinting competition was newly organised last year when the Government Telegraph won it handsomely. This will again be competed for during the half time intervals. Three members of which team run and the first in secures five points the second four, and so on. The two teams playing one day will run off their heat on the following day.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

These teams met on the Islam ground on Saturday afternoon. The home team was the first to bat and Ali played a fine innings of 27 which consisted of one over-boundary and two boundary hits, before he succumbed to an enticing ball from Coombes which was cleverly held by Philipe. The rest of the Islam men did not put in any tall score, Mahomed being the only other player who secured a double figure. The European fielding was good, as is evinced by the fact that they gave no extras. Milner bowled well, and the Islam were all out for 65.

For the Bombay Gymkhana Lermit played a splendid game scoring 20 not out, which consisted also of an over-boundary and two boundaries. Had he been well supported by the other men he surely would have put in a fat figure and certainly looked like doing so. Philipe was second best with 17, and Gillett was next with 11 to his credit. Ali was in his best form and knocked down 7 of the best men amongst the Europeans. The side was down for 71 runs, thus securing a win for the visitors by 6 runs, thanks to the 9 byes.

Weather was all that was desirable and the afternoon was quite cool.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr Daood Nensi b Blandford ..	..	2
Mr C M Ali, c Philipe, b Coombes	..	27
Mr Jemsel b Coombes ..	..	5
Mr Kuroos b Philipe ..	..	6
Mr Mahomed b Milne ..	..	12
Mr Nalwalla, c Coombes, b Milne	..	0
Mr Jamale, c Baker, b Milne ..	..	1
Mr Bestani, c Gillett, b Milne ..	..	5
Mr Osmer, not out ..	..	4
Mr H C Tyabjee, run out ..	..	0
Mr Khansaheb, c Maj Rich, b Philipe ..	..	4
Total ..	..	65

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr P W D Sanderson b Ali ..	..	0
Mr H G Gillett, c and b Mahomed ..	..	11
Mr C D Baker, c and b Ali ..	..	0
Mr R H Coombes b Mahomed ..	..	1
Mr J Stuart Milne, b b-w Ali ..	..	2
Mr G N Lermit, not out ..	..	20
Maj Rich, l-b-w Mahomed ..	..	2
Mr A R Burney b Ali ..	..	0
H Philbrick b Ali ..	..	0
Mr F De Rie Philipe, st Osmer, b Ali ..	..	17
Mr C F Blandford, b Ali ..	..	0
Extras ..	..	9
Total ..	..	71

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Coombes	8	21	..	2
Blandford	4	6	2	1
Milne	7	26	..	4
Rice Philipe	34	12	..	2

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
C M Ali	11½	42	9	7
Mahomed	11	10	1	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM vs. GRAHAM & CO.'S C. C.

The Gymkhana ground was the scene of a hard-fought match between the above teams on last Saturday afternoon, which eventually resulted in a win for the Graham's men by 2 runs. Gymkhana opened their innings well with Macdonald and West compiling 21, but very little assistance came from the remaining players and they closed their innings for 42. Oliver, the left-hand bowler, was deadly and in his 5 overs he secured 6 wickets for 4 runs with a maiden over.

Graham's made a very poor show at the start of their innings till Harrington came to the rescue and scored an useful 13. With some 8's and 6's from the remaining men, Graham's just managed to get two runs ahead of their adversaries. Hogg and West bowled well, taking 5 and 4 wickets, respectively. The Gymkhana fielding again was excellent.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" TEAM.

Maj Macdonald b Oliver ..	..	10
Mr E Marlton b Motiram ..	..	1
Mr F P West, c and b Motiram ..	..	11
Mr W Reid b Motiram ..	..	2
Mr S Gordon, c and b Oliver ..	..	8
Mr B C Beade b Oliver ..	..	1
Mr A R Bishop b Oliver ..	..	3
Mr M N Hogg b Oliver ..	..	0
Mr Macnaghten b Oliver ..	..	0
Capt A F King b Motiram ..	..	1
Mr E Reele, not out ..	..	2
Extras ..	..	3
Total ..	..	42

GRAHAM & CO'S C. C.

Mr Ghulam Hussein b Hogg ..	..	0
Mr Daadekar, c and b West ..	..	0
Mr Arabi b Hogg ..	..	0
Mr Harrington c Macdonald, b West ..	..	13
Mr Oliverib Hogg ..	..	1
Mr Billimoria b West ..	..	5
Mr Faneker, c Gordon, b Hogg ..	..	3
Mr Mansookram, c Reid, b West ..	..	8
Mr Irani b West ..	..	8
Mr Motiram, run out ..	..	6
Mr Shroff, not out ..	..	0
Total ..	..	44

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

GRAHAM C. C.

	O	R	M	W
Motiram	10	25	1	4
Arabi	4	10	1	..
Oliver	5	4	1	6

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Hogg	13	24	7	5
West	13	20	7	4

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C. C.

Xaverians won by a narrow margin of 3 runs in the match they played with the Hindu Gymkhana on the latter's ground on Saturday afternoon. The Hindus played without their best men as most of them are generally engaged on Saturdays for their own office teams. Dadarkar compiled a splendid 43 for the Hindus and there were four who reached double figures. For the Collegites Printer and Limbuwalla contributed a magnificent 89 (59 and 33. Printer also bowled well. The umpires seem to have been busy in this match. As there were 4 run outs, in addition to l.-b.-w.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mr Dadarkar b Irani ..	..	43
Mr S A Shete, b Limbuwalla ..	..	0
Mr Gordia b w Printer ..	..	4
Mr W [illegible] b Printer ..	..	7
Mr N K Divekar, c [illegible] b Irani ..	..	15
Mr Purushottam, run out ..	..	13
Mr D A Shete b Printer ..	..	10
Mr Bhatvadekar b Irani ..	..	0
Mr Parekh, not out ..	..	8
Mr Mehta b Irani ..	..	14
Mr Merchant b Irani ..	..	0
Extras ..	..	12
Total ..	..	156

ST XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

Mr Vijnkar, run out ..	..	1
Mr Kotwal b Merchant ..	..	1
Mr Dettiwalla, run out ..	..	6
Mr Printer, c and b Dadarkar ..	..	99
Mr Seervai, run out ..	..	1
Mr Parekh, b Talpade ..	..	1
Mr Limbuwalla, c Shet, b Dadarkar ..	..	33
Mr Irani, b Talpade ..	..	12
Mr Kirtikar b Talpade ..	..	9
Mr Kharas, not out ..	..	9
Mr Vajifdar b Talpade ..	..	0
Extras ..	..	6
Total ..	..	129

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

Four League matches were played on the Oval on Saturday afternoon. Crushing defeats were the order of the day in one above matches and except in B—p. C.C. *vs.* Govt. Telegraph, the game played was rather of a desultory character.

(1) GRI[illegible]AY[illegible] C. C. *vs.* [illegible] C. C.

P. W. D. was beaten in this match by 14 runs, which was also their only score. Vriddhi's played a very decent game and they have got some good men with them. Four of their men had double figures although Lynn, not they piled up 88. Lynn was the player who put in a 10 for the P. W. D. The scoring of the rest was poor and the whole side collapsed for 44.

GRINDLAY GROOM'S C. C.

Mr J H Elechalana b Lynn ..	..	17
Mr D Mistry b Nazari ..	..	0
Mr N Chinoy c Shapurji, b Lynn ..	..	3
Mr B Patel b Lynn ..	..	21
Mr B Mistry b Shapurji ..	..	0
Mr S Godfrain, c Palamcote, b Lynn ..	..	14
Mr N Limji, c Shahpurji, b Lynn ..	..	16
Mr G H MacCausland b Lynn ..	..	0
Mr Lawrence l-b-w Lynn ..	..	3
Mr F K Chandaru, b Lynn ..	..	3
Mr S Osmanath, not out ..	..	1
Extras ..	..	10
Total ..	..	88

P. W. D. C. C.

Mr W B Hogan b B. Mistry ..	..	5
Mr Shahpurji Framji b Limji ..	..	7
Mr Tavde, run out ..	..	0
Mr F B Nazri b B Mistry ..	..	8
Mr Palamcote b Limji ..	..	0
Mr Lynn b B Mistry ..	..	18
Mr V C French b Chinoy ..	..	5
Mr Seervai b B Mistry ..	..	0
Mr Dastur b Chinoy ..	..	0
Mr Brown b B Mistry ..	..	2
Mr Smithers, not out ..	..	9
Extras ..	..	7
Total ..	..	41

(2) G. I. P. RY. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES *vs.* EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. C.

Eastern Telegraph made a poor show in their fixture with the Railway men, scoring only 19 against 93 of their adversaries, Stevens batted very well for the Railway and compiled 37 and Malone and Alcock contributed another 13 and 10. No score worth speaking of was made by the Eastern Telegraph men.

G I P RY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Mr N K Steven b Ryton ..	..	37
Mr A S Alcock b Gilder ..	..	10
Mr V Rouier, c Thomas, b Phillips ..	..	2
Mr N Essaf b Clarke ..	..	4
Mr F J Clark b Clarke ..	..	0
Mr Shamrao b-w Phillips ..	..	8
Mr W [illegible]haller b Phillips ..	..	1
Mr C Malone b Gilder ..	..	13
Mr Palwanker, c Ryton, b Gilder ..	..	8
Mr W B George b Ryton ..	..	0
Mr De Costa, not out ..	..	0
Extras ..	..	10
Total ..	..	93

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C C

Mr Thomas, run out ..	..	0
Mr Maynard, c and b Palwanker ..	..	6
Mr Churchhill, c Clark, b Stevenson ..	..	1
Mr Phillips, c Shamrao b Stevenson ..	..	0
Mr Ryton, not out ..	..	4
Mr Hopcroft b Stevenson ..	..	0
Mr Gildet b Stevenson ..	..	1
Mr Clarke b Stevenson ..	..	0
Mr Smith, b Shamrao, b Stevenson ..	..	5
Mr Lowe b Palwankar ..	..	1
Mr Melarky b Stevenson ..	..	0
Total ..	..	19

B. I. T. C. C. *vs.* GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH RECREATION C. C.

The Telegraph were victorious in their encounter with the Trust men by 37 runs. The Trust have not the same men as they used to have in past years and they certainly met their betters the other afternoon. With a Harrington or Leslie, at their head the Trust team could achieve much in the field of sport, and at present it looks that they sadly need such men. Leslie played a remarkable fine innings for 34, sending several boundaries till he was caught at long off. V. D'Souza and Netscher also formed a valuable partnership and contributed another 38. For the Trust only three scored above ten and the tallest was only 18 by Desai. The Trust fielding was, however, good.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST C. C.

Mr Tolyerkhar, c Edwards, b Taylor ..	..	2
Mr Serabjee b Taylor ..	..	3
Mr Marathe b Taylor ..	..	0
Mr Byramji b Netscher ..	..	12
Mr Fisher (Capt) b Taylor ..	..	2
Mr Bharucha b Netscher ..	..	5
Mr Prabhakar, c Lawrence, b Woollen ..	..	15
Mr Thompson, c Edwards, b Netscher ..	..	2
Mr Desai b Woolen ..	..	18
Mr Rogers b Woolen ..	..	0
Mr Dias not out ..	..	0
Extras ..	..	29
Total ..	..	81

GOVT. TELEGRAPH RECREATION C. C.

Mr Edie b Prabhakar ..	..	11
Mr Sorr b Rogers ..	..	9
Mr Netscher b Prabhakar ..	..	17
Mr V D'Souza b Talyarkan ..	..	25
Mr Taylor, b Prabhakar ..	..	0
Mr Leslie (Capt) c Talyarkhan, b Prabhakar ..	..	38
Mr Lawrence, b and c Talyarkhan ..	..	2
Mr Edwards, c Prabhakar, b Talyarkhan ..	..	7
Mr Donaldson, c Byramji, b Bharucha ..	..	0
Mr Forbes, not out ..	..	2
Mr Woollen, c Byramji, b Talyarkhan ..	..	0
Extras ..	..	7
Total ..	..	118

CUSTOMS C. C. *vs.* R. I. M. DOCKYARD.

The Customs are fortunate in possessing in their eleven a Parsee Presidency man, D. M. Raja, and but for the score of 48, Customs could hardly have succeeded in beating the Dockyard men by 30 runs. Both sides played the usual game and Palwanker was top score for Dockyard with 22, with the exception of Mahali 10 and the two above-named players none of either teams scored more than a six.

CUSTOMS C C

Mr C Dudley, c Janardhan b Mahali ..	..	6
Mr A Spilling b Pearcey ..	..	2
Mr D M Raja, not out ..	..	48
Mr D Hogan b Mahali ..	..	2
Mr G V Muldmont b Jayakar ..	..	6
Mr A E Boyd b Jayakar ..	..	0
Mr T G Mooney b Palwanker ..	..	2
Mr E D Smith b Jayakar ..	..	1
Mr B N Kanga, run out ..	..	4
Mr S DeCosta b Palwanker ..	..	0
Mr R Briscol b Jayakar ..	..	1
Extras ..	..	14
Total ..	..	86

R I M DOCKYARD.

Comm. Venis c Hogan, b Dudley ..	..	2
Mr Wa ia b Dudley ..	..	3
Mr Ferrao b Mooney ..	..	2
Lieut Hughes Hallett b Briscoe ..	..	1
Mr Jayakar b Mooney ..	..	0
Mr Palwanker b Hogan ..	..	22
Capt Wilson b Mooney ..	..	2
Mr Pearcey b Mooney ..	..	0
Mr Laxton b Hogan ..	..	1
Mr Janardhan, l-b-w Mooney ..	..	5
Mr Mahali, not out ..	..	10
Extras ..	..	14
Total ..	..	86

KIRKEE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KIRKEE, JUNE 21.

THE first day of the Kirkee Races was held on Thursday under perfect conditions. The weather was fine and cool and after the heavy rain at the beginning of the week the course was in perfect condition and the going has never been better. The Kirkee Races are always cheery affairs, more informal than the meetings in Poona, but there is always plenty of good sport and good company. Major G. A. Leslie, R.E., and the officers, Third Sappers and Miners, were "at Home" on the course to all on Sunday and had engaged the services of the excellent band of the Connaught Rangers. There was a very large attendance of people from both Poona and Kirkee and some of the races were excellent, particularly the second and sixth:—The one bookmaker in attendance, Dalal, seemed to be doing a very good business but the prices obtainable were very short, which was probably attributable to the fact that the bookmaker had to pay Rs. 350 to the Race Fund for the privilege of attending.

The only *contretemps* of the afternoon was in the fourth race when the Stewards showed that although the Kirkee meeting is only a small one, yet it is run on correct lines and that any attempt to depart from the strict rules of racing will meet with short strift. Hobart came first past the post but was most properly disqualified on an objection from Mr. Deane riding Sabig on the ground of boring and jostling. Hobart's Jockey Kamad indeed very nearly rode Sabig altogether off the course, and he was also reported by the starter for bumping Namdar badly. Apart from this, every race was well and fairly run, and the day provided an excellent example of how to do things. Major G. A. Leslie, R.E., has framed the handicaps for Saturday's racing, on the result of the previous day, and some more good sport should be seen weather permitting.

There was one soft place on the course which nearly brought down Curfew in the last race, so nearly that his nose touched the ground and for a few seconds it looked as if he had lost the race but Captain Hughes rode him splendidly, and he finished with something in hand, and a muddy nose.

1st Race.—Arab Polo Scurry.

Distance.—2¼ furlongs. Winner Rs. 40; second Rs. 10.

For bona-fide Arab Polo Ponies, registered and certified by Secretary of a recognised Polo Club to have played polo regularly during cold weather months 1906-07. Catch Weights 11 st.

Mr B H Alderson's ch a g Koregaon 11st ..	..	1
Mr G F Callaghan's b a g Khama 11st ..	..	2
Mr G Lucas' b a g Cyprus 11st ..	..	3
Major G A Leslie's g a g Gladiator 11st ..	..	0
Capt J C MacSwiney's g a g Mogul 11st ..	..	0
Mr Mowat's b a g Shawud 11st ..	..	0

Betting—Evens Cyprus,—2 to 1 Koregaon—threes the rest.

2nd Race.—All Pony Polo Scurry.

Distance—2¼ furlongs. Winner Rs. 49; second Rs. 10.

For bona-fide Polo Ponies other than Arabs, registered 1 p.a. and certified by Secretary of a recognised Polo Club to have played polo regularly during cold weather months 1906-07. Catch Weights 11st. 7lbs.

Capt Gibb's b a m Noble Lady 11st 7lbs ..	..	Owner 1
Capt Carr's g a g The Joker 11st 7lbs ..	..	Owner 2
Mr Alderson's b w m Planchette 11st 7lbs ..	..	Owner 3
Mr Carrington's b a m Zoe 11st 7lbs ..	..	Capt Queripel 0
Major Leslie's ch w m Lorna 11st 7lbs ..	..	Mr Richardson 0

Betting.—Two to one on Tom; two to one against Noble Lady, and Four to one against the others.

3rd Race.—Tum Tum Stakes.

Distance.—1¼ mile. Winner Rs. 49; second Rs. 10.

For Maiden A. and C. B. Ponies 14-2, and under that have been regularly driven, C. B. 14-2, carry 12st 7lbs. A. 14-2 carry 11st 7lbs. W. I.

Major Morris' b a g Pluto 14-3 3/4 11st 11lbs ..	..	Capt Rubin 1
Mr Nicholson's b a h Faugh-o-Ballagh 13-2.. 8st 11b ..	..	Native 2
Mr Bleech's b a g Caledonia II 14 9st 8lbs ..	..	Mr Deane 3
Mr S B Coates' ch a g Columbia II 14-1 10st 9lbs ..	..	Owner 0
Mr Graham's g a g Grey Friar 13 2 3/4 8st 7lbs ..	..	Owner 0

Betting:—Evens Caledonia 11 5 to 4 against Pluto, 2 to 1 against Faugh-o-Ballagh and 4 to 1 the others.

4th Race.—Bedouin Stakes.

Distance.—5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 49; second Rs. 10.

For Arabs 14-1 and under that never won a Flat Race, value Rs. 200 over 14-1 to carry 11st. W. I. Penalties—Winners of flat races value Rs.50, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 14lbs.

Allowances:—Maidens 7lbs.

Mr P B Arasia's bl a h Sabig 13 2 3/4 10st 11b ..	..	Mr Deane 1
Mr E H Ebrahim's g a h Namdar 13 2 1/2 9st 2lbs ..	..	Native 2
Messrs Ziaff and Rommel's b a h Court-Martial 14 0 11st 2lbs ..	..	Mr Rommel 3
Mr S M Yusuff's ch a h Hobart 13 1 1/4 7st 4lbs ..	..	Native 0

Hobart was first past the post but was disqualified on an objection lodged by Sabag's Jockey for bumping and boring.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Sabig, 2 to 1 against Court-Martial, evens Hobart, 3 to 1 against Namdar.

5th Race.—Subaltern's Cup.

Distance Round the Course.

Winner.—Cup value Rs. 49, presented by Messrs. H. O. Dalal and Co., second Rs. 10.

For A. and C. B. Ponies the bona-fide property of Infantry Subaltern Officers in the Garrison. Catch weights 11st. 7lbs. to be ridden by owners.

Mr Wright's b a h Champa 11st 7lbs ..	..	1
Mr Boyd's b a h King Edward 11st 7lbs ..	..	2
Mr Graham's g a g Satan 11st 7lbs ..	..	3
Mr Purlonger's g a g Timous 11st 7lbs ..	..	0
Mr Carlisle's b a g Weary William 11st 7lbs ..	..	0
Mr Brenner's b a g Nisban 11st 7lbs ..	..	0

Betting:—Evens Riag Edward, 2 to 1 against Timous threes the rest.

6th Race.—Charger Stakes.

Distance.—6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 49; second Rs. 10.

For bona-fide Chargers, the property of Officers. Catch Weights 11st. 4lbs.

Capt Casson's ch w g Curfew 11st 4lbs ..	..	Capt Hughes 1
Mr Alderson's b w m Veronique 11st 4lbs ..	..	Owner 2
Capt Mundy's br a g Coriolanus 11st 4lbs ..	..	Owner 3
Capt Keogh's b w m Never Mind 11st 4lbs ..	..	Mr Deane 0
Major Leslie's ch w g Leofer 11st 4lbs ..	..	Mr Richardson 0
Capt Trotter's b w m Molly 11st 4lbs ..	..	Owner 0
Mr Paterson's b w m Lady Dorothy 11st 4lbs ..	..	Capt Goodrich 0

Betting.—2 to 1 on Coriolanus 6 to 4 against Curfew, 4 to 1 Never Mind, 5 to 1 the others.

Stewards.—Colonel A. P. West Lake D.S.O. Lieut.-Col. T. H. Tellett. Lieut.-Col. J. J. O'Donnell, Major H. H. Butler and Major G. A. Leslie.

Judge.—Lt.-Genl. G. I. R. Richardson, C.B., C. S. I., C.I.E.

Starter.—Capt A. G. Bromener.

Clerk of scales—Mr. C. Smytt.

Hon.-Secretary—Captain J. C. Macswincy.

Second Day,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 22.

Some more very good racing was seen on the second day of the Kirkee races. The weather was not quite so good as before but the rain held off with the exception of one shower about half way through the afternoon. There were again some good fields out for such a small meeting with the exception of the fourth race which became a match. The same horses were running as were seen out last Thursday, but the races were handicaps framed by Major Leslie on the results of the previous day's form, and several of the results proved the truth of his judgment. The most successful rider of the meeting was Mr. Deane who rode three winners in succession and was placed second in the last race. Captain Hughes was unlucky in riding three seconds and a third and not succeeding in winning.

In the first race, the weight quite failed to stop Koregaon who won easily with a lot in hand, and justified the public opinion of his form in the second race. Court-Martial ran out of the course at the first bend soon after the start and after a splendid race the verdict was a neck only in favour of Forester.

Zoe who had been much fancied on Thursday proved much too good for her field in the third race, and Noble found the weight she was carrying too much, but there was a splendid struggle for second money. The Jum-Turi Handicap was a match, and with Timons declaring 1st. 8lbs. over weight became a procession and Columbia II. canterel home anyhow after leading all the way.

With Curfew out of the charger Handicap, owing to too much weight, it was a fairly open race though public opinion was in favour of Lady Dorothy who ran a terrific race with Coriolan, only losing by a neck. Though had the rider of the latte made his effort a bit earlier he would have has a lit more in haud at the ends. In the sixth rac Court-martial led all the way and won fairly easily.

There was again an excellent attendance in spite of the threatening look of the weather. His Excelency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. Monteath was present for the last race: Colonel Fellett and the Officers Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee were "At Home" on the course, and the band of the last Lancashire Regiment played during the afternoon. The Honorary Secretary and Stewards are much to be congratulated on the success of the meeting, and the excellent fields obtained:—

Arab Pol Handicap—Distance—1/2 mile.

Mr B H Alerson's ch a g Koregaon 12st ..	.. Owner 1
Mr G Lucas' b a g Cyprus 11st 7lbs ..	.. Capt Hughes 2
Mr G F Callaghan's b a g Khama 11st 7lbs ..	.. Mr Deane 3
Maj G A Leslie's b a g Lincoln 10st 7lbs ..	.. Cap Carr 0
Mr Mowat's b a g Shawud 10st 8lbs ..	.. Mr Griffior 0
Mr G Lucas' b a g Assaye 10st 6lbs ..	.. Mr Ramsay 0
Capt J C MacSwiney's g a g Great Mogul 10st	Capt Gibb 0

Won easily: 1 1/2 lengths between second and third.

Betting 3 to 2 Koregaon, 3 to 1 against Khams, Cyprus and Great Mogul, fours the rest.

Arabian Pldr Handicap—Distance—7 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's b a h Forester 10st 7lbs ..	.. Mr Deane 1
Mr M H Ebrhim's g a h Swordsman 10st 10lbs ..	.. Hughes 2
Messrs Ziaff and Rommel's b a h Court Martial 9st 13lbs ..	.. Mr Rommel ran out

Won by a Neck.

Betting—6 to 4 one Swordsman, even Forester, 3 to 2 against Court dartial.

All Pony Pdo Handicap—Distance—1/2 mile.

Mr Carrington's br a m Zoe 9st 7lbs ..	.. Mr Deane 1
Capt Carr's g a g The Joker 11st 8lbs ..	.. Owner 2
Major Leslie ch w m Lorna 9st 8lbs ..	.. Capt Hughes 3

Won easily, a neck between second and third.

Betting evens Zoe and Noble Lady, 3 to 2 against The Joker, fours against Lorna.

Tum Tum Handicap—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr S B Coates' ch a g Columbia II 14 0 1/2 9st 11bs	Mr Deane 1
Mr Purlonger's g a g Timous 8st ..	.. Owner 2

Won Anyhow, pulling up.

Betting 3 to 1 on Columbia II, 2 to 1 against Timous.

Charger Handicap—Distance—1 mile.

Capt Mo[illegible] b a g Caledonia 11st 4 lbs ..	.. Owner 1
Mr P[illegible] w m Lady Dorothy 11st 4lbs ..	.. Capt Hughes 2
Mr Alderson's b w m Veronique 11st 11lbs ..	.. Owner 3
Capt Keogh's b g Never mind 11st 4lbs ..	.. Mr Deane 0
Major Leslie's ch w g Leofer 11st 4lbs ..	.. Capt Queripel 0
Capt Trotter's b w m Molly 8st 9lbs ..	.. Owner 0

Won by a neck a length and a half between second and third.

Betting 6 to 4 on Lady Dorothy, 3 to 2 against Veronique, 4 to 1 Coriolan, five the other three.

Bedouin Stakes Handicap—Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Ziaff and Rommel's b a h Court Martial 14 8st 9lbs ..	.. Mr Griffin 1
Mr P B Arasia's bl a h Sabig 13 2 3/4 10st 7lbs ..	.. Mr Deane 2
Mr M H Ebrahim's g a h Namdar 13-2 1/2 9st ..	Native 3

Won by 2 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths between second and third.

Betting 6 to 4 on Sabig evens Court Martial, 3 to 2 against Namdar, 3 to 1 Kohat.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 8th June 1907.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 8th June 07—	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	2,84,280	97,890	4,836	9,97,006
I M R system	74,466	12,621	785	3,47,912
A D C Ry	9,348	13,733	53	23,134
Baran-Kotah Ry.	....	....	....	.....
Total...	3,68,094	14,384	5,674	13,68,052
Actuals for corresponding week ending 9th June 06—				
G I P Ry Section	2,84,981	87,750	3,750	8,66,481
I M R system	58,483	13,655	975	2,22,112
A D C Ry	10,691	3,105	28	39,824
Baran-Kotah Ry.	....	....	....	....
Total...	3,54,154	79,510	4,753	11,28,417
Increase (G I P R..	— 701	+10,140	+ 1,086	+1,30,525
Increase (I M R....	+ 15,984	+10,006	— 490	+1,25,800
Decrease (A D C Ry	— 1,343	— 5,372	— 25	— 16,690
Decrease (Baran-Kotah Ry	....	....	....	.....

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th June 1907, on 121·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandised Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	R	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	7,000	2600	....	53,000
Or per mile of Railway	60	14	....	234
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	1,30,665	6,8496	3,782	8,19,343
Total for 23 weeks	1,37,665	7,10,6	3,782	8,53,343
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,738	23,0	118	29,305
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	41	3	1	206
Total to corresponding date do.	1,41,780	6,93,3	3,008	8,48,699

Increase for the week..... Rs. 3,695
Do. to date 5,644

B. B. & C. I. RALWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 8th June 1907, on 808·55 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandised Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.

BY THE WAY.

CENTENARIANS AMONG NEWSPAPERS.

ALTHOUGH our oldest newspapers are infants compared with the "King Pao," of Peking, which will shortly celebrate its 500th anniversary, we have a few journals which were cradled about two centuries ago, and, singularly enough, all but one—the "London Gazette" (if this veteran may be allowed to count)—flourish in the provinces. In 1690, the year of the Battle of the Boyne, "Berrow's Worcester Journal" first saw the light as the "Worcester Postman"; five years later Stamford produced its "Mercury," known to so many generations of readers as the "Lincoln," Rutland, and Stamford Mercury; and in 1706 came the "Norwich Postman," published at a penny, "but a half-penny, is not refused." "The Nottingham Journal" was cradled as the "Courant" in 1710; and in the following year Newcastle had its "Courant"; the "Leeds Mercury" coming on the scene as long ago as 1718.

COMMEMORATING ORLANDO GIBBONS.

Until the recent ceremony there was no memorial in Westminster Abbey to Orlando Gibbons, although for two years before his death in 1625 he had been organist there. The bust is a replica in black marble of that at Canterbury, where he is buried, having journeyed thither to attend the marriage of Charles I. to his Queen Henrietta, and dying suddenly there of apoplexy. The Abbey bust is placed in the north aisle of the choir near the tomb of Purcell, and on the spot where the organ stood in Gibbon's time. The piece played during the unveiling by the Dean—"Fantasia for Viola"—is the first music printed from the engraved copper-plate in England.

A GOLDEN SEA.

There is one inlet of the Pacific Ocean where the conventional term "the silver sea" is absurdly inappropriate just now. At the mouth of the Santa Clara River, California, the water has a bright golden hue, owing to the presence of tens of thousands of floating oranges. These are not the flotsam of washed-out orchards, but were deliberately thrown into the river from the great packing-houses in the Scapo neighbourhood. The crops are so large that only the best oranges are worth keeping. It seems a pity that the course of the Santa Clara cannot be diverted to make it debouch somewhere near Southend.

THE JUDICIAL BENCH AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

The total number of Judges is thirty-two. Of these, fourteen were educated at Cambridge and eight at Oxford, and ten are not members of either of the older Universities. The Lord Chancellor comes from Oxford and the Lord Chief Justice from Cambridge. Of the four Law Lords, Cambridge claims two and Edinburgh and Dublin one each. In the Court of Appeal the Master of the Rolls is a London University man; two of the Lords Justices hail from Oxford and three from Cambridge. In the Chancery Division there are six Judges, of whom Cambridge claims four and Oxford one; while of the fourteen King's Bench Justices Oxford and Cambridge have four each.

THE MOON AND THE PACIFIC.

"In Harper's Magazine" for June there appears a striking article from the pen of Professor W. H. Pickering, the well-known American astronomer. Sir. G. H. Darwin discovered, twenty-eight years ago, that the moon was in all probability originally a portion of the earth, which was detached from the surface of our planet owing to its rapid rotation millions of years ago. This rotation—which was performed in a period of between three and five hours—was so rapid that the earth split in two, and one-half was driven from its surface to form the moon. Professor Pickering goes a step further, and attempts to fix the portion of our planet from which the moon was detached. He fixes on the bed of the Pacific Ocean as the place from which the moon was hurled into space.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Professor Pickering describes the momentous event in these words:—As the part of the earth's crust near the present islands began to rise, in obedience to the centrifugal force developed by the earth's rotation, the crust on the opposite side cracked and split in two. Before the crack could widen more than two thousand miles, the pull became so intense that a huge, roughly circular piece, forming three-quarters of the earth's whole crust, was taken out of the middle and carried away to form the moon. He finds the average density of the moon to be nearly the same as that of the earth's surface, and this is further evidence that the materials now forming the moon once filled the bed of the Pacific. Professor Pickering points out that if the moon had never been formed at all, or if it had carried away the whole of the terrestrial crust, our earth would then have been completely enveloped in its oceans. "Our race could then hardly have advanced beyond the intelligence of the present deep-sea fish."

HUMOROUS TESTATORS.

Will-making often affords a man an unrivalled opportunity of paying off old scores, and speaking his mind without any fear of unpleasant consequences to himself. The "Grand Magazine" this month gives some specimens of "Parthian shots fired by facetious testators." The great Duke of Marlborough evidently could not resist the temptation of a farewell "slap" at his duchess when he left her "£10,000 wherewith to spoil Blenheim in her own way, and £15,000 to keep clean and to go to law with." There is also a distinct note of spitefulness in this extract from the testament of a Mr. Kerr, who, after declaring that he would probably have left his widow £10,000 if she had allowed him to read his evening paper in peace, adds, "But you must remember, my dear, that whenever I commenced reading you started playing and singing. You must, therefore, take the consequences. I leave you £1,000."

SOME STRANGE OBSEQUIES.

The oddity of testators often finds its most remarkable expression in the arrangements they make for their obsequies. Thus, not long ago, a man of Union Town, U.S.A., left the sum of £50 to be spent in providing a hundred negroes to march in front of his coffin, for a distance of four miles, singing the coon songs he had loved during life. Another testator, of Mons, bequeathed £600 to five friends, the legacy to be spent on a series of banquets at specified restaurants. An angler who died recently left £20 to provide an outing for the members of his club, at which he hoped "good sport would be enjoyed and no mourning worn." He further directed that his ashes should be carried in a bait-can to the riverside, and, before a line was cast, scattered from a boat over the surface of the stream.

EDISON'S METHODS AND PERSISTENCE.

Mr. George F. Stratton makes interesting reference to Edison in an article in the "Engineering Magazine" for June. The most striking instance, not only of the great inventor's persistence but also of his systematic methods, is seen in the accounts of the invention of the incandescent lamp. The filament gave him the greatest trouble, and, in his search for suitable material, he sent hundreds of letters to United States Consuls in all parts of the world, requesting samples of bamboos, reeds, and other vegetable fibres, and he followed this up by despatching special explorers to search wild and uncivilised countries. Between 3,000 and 4,000 samples were collected from this systematic search, and of all these only two or three were found to be of any use. But they were sufficient, and resulted in the incandescent lamp.

OTHER EXAMPLES.

Again, in the search for the best material for phonographic records, Edison sent seven men into India, China, Africa, and other parts of the world for new vegetable bases for soaps. It took five years to find the right article, but then it was the right one and is in use to-day. Another remarkable instance of his systematic method is shown in his determination of the presence of radium in almost all substances. Upon each of 700 sensitive photograph plates he caused to be placed fifty different substances. The plates were then locked up in a dark room for seven weeks, and the presence of radio activity in each of these 35,000 substances was detected when the plates were developed.

The authoress of "Fraulein Schmidt" does not give us the letters of the gentleman. If she had, her book would have gained ten-fold—I mean if she had done it plausibly . . . . After telling the story, I do not see any necessity of commenting on Miss Schmidt's character. But of all the minxes.—"Claudius Clear," in the "British Weekly."

Woman of fashion seem to me to have lost in dignity of character, in general tone, and in culture. Outside this charmed circle I find that tone of taste and culture is much higher than I remember it in my youth, says Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Six million acres added to the forest area of Great Britain would stop our expenditure of £20,000,000 per annum on foreign timber. We should even then have less than a fourth as much timber land as Germany, and still more than as much waste as forest, says the "Nation."

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE STUDY OF THE MOON.

THE moon has been much studied, and it is sometimes said that its surface is better known than the geography of certain parts of the earth. In spite of this, however, there is still much difference of opinion as to its real nature, and the cause of those operations which have left their marks so conspicuously upon it. Professor Pickering, for example, has recently concluded, from certain changes which take place in the appearance of certain parts, that the old theory of a worn-out cinder, where nothing ever happens, must be discarded. He considers, that is to say, that there is proof of present-day lunar volcanic activity, as well as evidence of vegetation. And in his recently published work "The Moon in Modern Astronomy," Mr. Philip Fauth sets forth a new view of the moon's constitution. In the first place the author dwells on the difficulty of interpreting the appearances of the moon's surface in terms of terrestrial volcanology. The so-called volcanoes of the moon cannot, he thinks, be due to the causes which have produced those of the earth. Their enormous relative size, for example, is difficult to explain, on the view that they are the result of similar forces. One of the lunar features, known to astronomers as Clavius, has a diameter of 142 miles, and is enclosed by walls three miles high. When this is compared with the average size of the terrestrial volcano, and when it is remembered that the earth is fifty times as large as the moon, the difficulty of accounting for lunar "volcanoes" by forces similar to those which have produced the volcanoes of the earth is apparent. And that the moon, although so much smaller than the earth, should have mountain peaks rising to greater heights than those of the Himalayas, is another difficulty. To account, then, for the known phenomena of the moon, Mr. Fauth proposes the following lunar theory:—Our satellite must be covered with a thick layer of ice, for nothing else, he declares, will account for the appearances he has observed during the 14-days lunar day. Beneath this crust of ice is an ocean which by its motions—due to tides, &c.—has produced the scarred and fractured surface with which we are familiar. Inside these shells of ice and water lies a solid nucleus which may be looked upon as the real moon. The author of this new theory agrees with the older view that the moon has no atmosphere. But it is difficult to understand how it could have a surface of solid water without a consequent envelope of water vapour. Evaporation would take place from the surface of the ice forming an aqueous atmosphere, from which the moisture would be continually returned by precipitation as snow.

FLOWERS IN THE MESOZOIC AGE.

The April number of the "Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society" contains the President's address on "The Flowering Plants of the Mesozoic Age, in the light of Recent Discoveries." In this highly interesting summary of recent investigations, it is shown that the chief plants of the great Middle Ages of geology were those known as Cycads. This remarkable group of plants, which to-day only numbers 100 species belonging to nine general and is very restricted in its range, was extremely abundant in all parts of the world in Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous times. In some points of structure the Cycads show affinity with the ferns, especially with the seed-bearing ferns of the carboniferous age. For these latter, it has been shown, bore on their fronds true seeds, instead of the spores which characterise all ferns of the present day. And in Cycas itself, one of the present day Cycads, the seeds are borne on organs, which are still obviously leaves, and there is no flower properly so-called. In their mode of fertilisation, again, the Cycads resemble the Cryptograms, rather than the higher flowering plants. How, then, do the Mesozoic Cycads compare in point of organisation with those now living? Going back to such vastly remote periods, we might expect, says the author of this interesting exposition, "on what one may call the elementary view of evolution, to find the Cycadophytes still simpler and still nearer the cryptogamic condition than the members of the class which have come down to our day." "But this" he adds, "is by no means the case; there were, no doubt, a certain number of Cycads in Mesozoic times which were about on the same level of organisation as their living representatives, but the great majority, so far as the available evidence shows, attained a much higher organisation, at least in their reproductive arrangements, far surpassing any of the Gymnosperms now known to us."

MARTIAN CANALS AND THE TELESCOPE.

Without committing himself to any expression of opinion as to the objective reality of the larger canals on the surface of Mars, Professor Douglass, of the University of Arizona, discusses in the *Popular Science Monthly* certain optical illusions which cast a doubt on the existence of these fainter markings, as to which there is great divergence of view among astronomers. The methods of experimental psychology have been called into play, and the adaptations of old and new phenomena are applied to the problem of the Martian canals. The most important of these optical illusions is the halo which is to be seen when a black-headed batpin is viewed from a distance against a white background, or a white-headed pin is seen against a black background. At a distance of one inch all round the head of the pin, if the observer is at a distance of 500 inches, is an intensified zone, in which the colour of the background seems stronger, and outside that again is a secondary image, in which the intensity of the background is somewhat reduced by the addition of some of the colour of the spot—a zone of expectant attention. By a long series of very careful and ingenious experiments Professor Douglass has investigated the halo phenomenon as a whole, and suggests that its origin is due to the obscure reactions that change light waves into nerve impulses. He is able to show that it is of great significance in its application to astronomical work. Equally important in this connexion, as well as to microscopists, are the more familiar ray phenomena. Special attention is drawn to the idea of rays around a black spot. Rays on a star are due to irregular refraction in the eye, originating in what are known as the stellate figures, construction lines as it were, in the crystalline lens, developing during its growth. If white rays are seen round a white star on a dark background, black rays must be visible around a black spot on a white background. If the student is sufficiently persevering all the principal rays seen on a star may be seen on the black spot. They are always present in the eye, says the Professor, but are unnoticed—drowned out, as it were, in the lighter background, and disregarded by habit. He found that with his head in a certain position it was much easier to see lines on the surface of Mars, and that in the case in which two of the rays happened to be parallel the canals would appear double.

OPTICAL ILLUSIONS.

Irradiation, or the merging together of the rays, depends on colour, size, intensity, and perfection of eye. It differs with direction and with the individual eye, varying with fatigue of the retina. In studying the rays, Professor Douglass discovered the position and magnitude of the best part of the crystaline lens. Smaller and smaller diaphragms were tried over the eyes until the rays ceased to appear. But even when the diaphragm was as small as one-sixteenth of an inch, the rudimentary ray still appeared, showing how small the emergent pencil of light must be to avoid overformation of rays. Thus the use of lower powers with a large emergent pencil leads to very untrustworthy results. A further illusion observed in the course of the experiments was the apparent radiation of lines from some point near the centre of a blank white disc. But as such lines were found on perfectly blank areas, the rays being sometimes double rays, the conclusion is that they are illusions. According to Professor Douglass, the ray illusion explains the faint canals radiating from the small spots on Mars known as oases or lakes. Just as rays on opposite sides of a star are in line, so when two lakes lie along such a line they will seem to be connected by a canal. The oases need not necessarily be close together. On a planet magnified 210 diameters a ray 16' long to the naked eye appears 4" long on the planet. So that, with the planet Mars 16' in diameter, the ray stretches a quarter across it—in fact, appears as a canal 1,000 miles in length. Seeing that the observer is so often vouchsafed but momentary glimpses of the planet, he unconsciously gets into the habit of observing with his head in a certain position, for he finds that with the slightest movement his structure of faint canals becomes seriously disorganised. A rotation of the head through an arc of 20 or 30 degrees will suffice to test any fancied arrangement of canals, and thus one source of error will be eliminated. The halo, with its secondary image, accounts for bright limbs of definite width, and for light margins along dark areas and light areas in the midst of dark. And so in the case of marginal canals. The dark area 6' or 8' wide appears double, with a light interior and with dark edges. With an increase of width the dark edges remain, giving the effect of marginal canals. For the detailed account of these fundamental imperfections in the human eye we must refer the reader to the paper in question.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

"All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

A favourite Pick-me-up.

A dash of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

in Soda Water.

Try it!

By Royal Warrant to H.M. THE KING

MILO MALTED FOOD.

THE LATEST AND THE BEST.

It contains all the Elements necessary for building up the Constitution.

Equally beneficial to Infants, Aged, and Invalids. Palatable and nutritious, second only to mother's milk. No home should be without it. Hundreds of Certificates.

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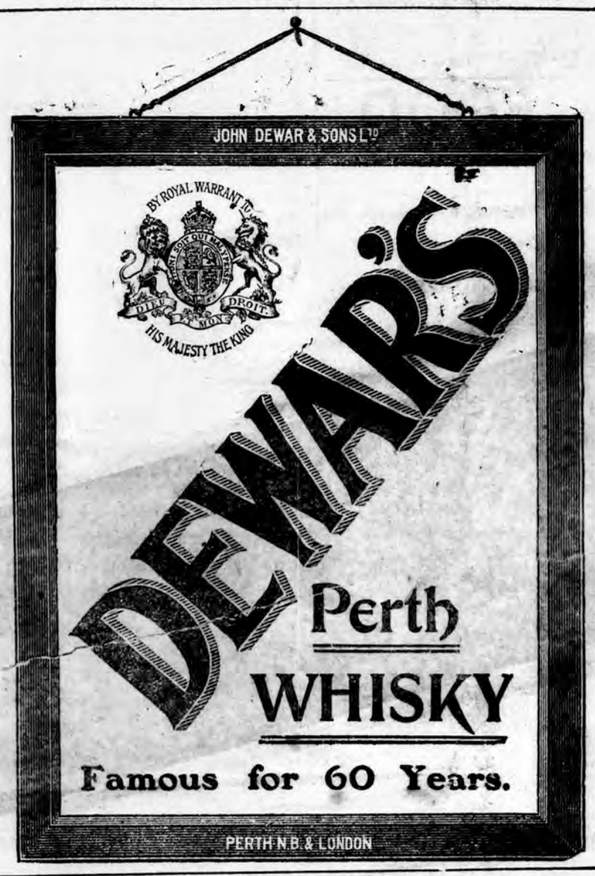

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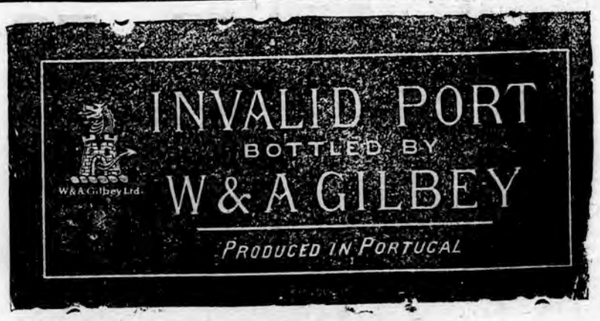

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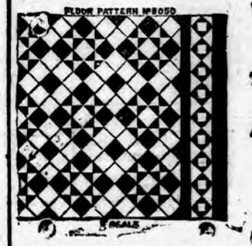

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